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U.S. SENATE DELAYS CONFIRMATION OF ADELMAN

LD162150 Moscow TASS in English 2134 GMT 16 Feb 83

[Text] Washington February 16 TASS -- The U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee has put off "indefinitely" a vote on the nomination of Kenneth Adelman, former U.S. deputy permanent representative of the United Nations, chosen by President Reagan to direct the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. The committee also requested Ronald Reagan to withdraw the nomination.

Members of the committee decided to postpone voting after it became apparent that Adelman's nomination would be rejected. ASSOCIATED PRESS agency points out that the senators thus gave the President a chance to appoint another person to the post and avoid embarrassment over the rejection of his choice.

This move by the legislators is assessed here as a tangible blow to the administration's prestige. At two hearings at the senate committee, Adelman stunned everybody by his openly hostile attitude to problems of arms control and total ignorance in this area.

Observers view the appointment of Kenneth Adelman as a sign of official Washington's firm intention to sabotage the efforts directed at limiting the arms race. The administration is quite content with having a "hawk" at the post of the agency which should elaborate the U.S. arms control policy.

About 50 members of the House of Representatives distributed on Tuesday a statement which says that Kenneth Adelman demonstrated shocking ignorance in the field of arms control. Besides, he resents this very process. The representatives expressed their bitter disappointment over the President's decision to appoint this person to such a responsible post and stressed that this step reflects the administration's thoughtless attitude to arms control issues on the whole.

'Scandalous Development'

LD171416 Moscow TASS in English 1400 GMT 17 Feb 83

[Text] Moscow February 17 TASS -- TASS news analyst Ivan Ablamov writes: The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has postponed indefinitely the vote on President Reagan's nomination of his protege Kenneth Adelman, a former U.S. deputy permanent representative to the United Nations, for the office of director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. The committee also urged the President to withdraw Adelman's nomination.

The scandalous development has epitomised what is typical of the incumbent U.S. Administration, by providing further confirmation of the fact that it is appointing incompetent persons tc high offices. During recent hearings in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Kenneth Adelman produced on the legislators what, according to THE WASHINGTON POST, was a terrible impression by his ignorance in political issues. The man who is going to become head of the agency responsible for the shaping of U.S. arms control policy, for example, gave the "don't know" answer 17 times when asked about elementary political problems.

And this is not the first time congressmen hear so many "don't knows" from a man nominated for a high office. It may be recalled that William Clark, Ronald Reagan's close friend, who had earlier been appointed a U.S. under secretary of state, also displayed ignorance in foreign policy issues during congressional hearings, confusing some countries and statesmen with others. Now Clark occupies the office of the U.S. President's Adviser for National Security Affairs.

One has to speak out only about the incompetence of Reagan administration officials. It is important to note also that they are opposed to the resolution of those problems which they have been appointed to cope with. Adelman has on many occasions demonstrated his hostile attitude to the problems of checking the arms race. It is he that made pronouncements now quoted in the United States to the effect that arms control efforts were a fraud, that arms control talks were a ploy to reassure the U.S. Western European allies and the American nations and that disarmament talks with the USSR were meaningless until the United States completed its rearmament, which, in Washington's estimates, would take years.

Adelman was a leading member of the promilitarist committee on the present danger, a zealous advocate of the U.S. military buildup. And it is quite justified that the advancement of this "hawk" has been described in the United States as evidence of the Reagan administration's practical intention to sabotage efforts aimed at putting an end to the arms race. This, incidentally, was confirmed by President Reagan himself who insisted on Adelman's endorsement at a press conference yesterday and declared that he would make it hot for the senators.

NEW PROPOSALS SUBMITTED AT VIENNA MBFR TALKS

PM172141 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Feb 83 First Edition p 1

[Correspondent B. Orekhov dispatch: "New Proposals Submitted"]

[Text] Vienna, 17 Feb -- A routine plenary session of the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe was addressed today by V.I. Mikhaylov, head of the USSR delegation. As a development of the initiatives launched in the Prague Political Declaration of the Warsaw Pact member states the Soviet delegation, as was reported to journalists, submitted on behalf of those socialist states that are direct participants in the Vienna talks a package of specific proposals aimed at overcoming the impasse and at setting in motion in the immediate future the practical process of lowering the level of military confrontation in central Europe.

These proposals envisage:

-- a fundamentally new approach, simple in nature, to reaching agreement that will make it possible to achieve understanding on the reduction of NATO and Warsaw Pact troops in central Europe to equal collective levels of 900,000 men on each side regardless of how many troops they have at present;

-- the implementation this very year, as an initial practical step, of a mutual reduction of a certain part of their armed forces and armaments by the Soviet Union and the United States in central Europe on the basis of reciprocal example as a sign of their intentions to embark on lowering the level of military confrontation;

-- the freezing -- after the reduction, initially, of Soviet and U.S. troops on the basis of reciprocal example -- of the levels of armed forces and armaments of all the direct participants in the talks that freeze would remain in force until agreement is reached on larger reductions of the troops of all direct participants in the talks.

The Soviet representative called upon the Western delegations to display the necessary cooperation and in fact promote the guaranteeing of positive results at the Vienna negotiations.

Soviet Delegate's Remarks

LD180026 Moscow TASS in English 1813 GMT 17 Feb 83

[Text] Vienna February 17 TASS -- A plenary meeting in Vienna's Hofburg Palace of the participants in the talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe has been addressed by the head of the Soviet delegation, V.I. Mikhaylov. Enlarging on the initiatives advanced by the Prague Political Declaration of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, the Soviet delegation, as newsmen were briefed, tabled on behalf of the socialist countries-direct participants in the Vienna talks concrete proposals directed a launching, already in the near future, the process of reducing the level of military confrontation in central Europe.

The Soviet representative called on the Western delegations to offer necessary cooperation and facilitate reaching positive results in Vienna.

New Proposals Detailed

LD181315 Moscow TASS in English 1304 GMT 18 Feb 83

[Text] Moscow February 18 TASS -- The socialist states have suggested a fundamentally new, simple and practical approach aimed at achieving real results at the Vienna negotiations without detriment to the security of anyone, stated Viktor Komplektov, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR. Today he spoke at a press conference which was held in Moscow in connection with the new proposals of the USSR and other socialist countries at the talks on reduction of the armed forces and armaments in central Europe. The essence of this approach, the deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR said, is to come to terms on reducing the armed forces of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Organization in central Europe down to equal collective levels at a strength of 900,000 on each side independently from the divergences over the question of how many troops they have now. In so doing, each side itself would determine an amount of reduction of its armed forces from the now existing level, amount necessary for achieving the above-mentioned equal collective ceilings. The socialist states are convinced that the simplicity and practicalness of such an approach creates appropriate prerequisites for reaching an accord within a short period of time, say, within one year.

As the initial practical step, Viktor Komplektov went on to say, the socialist countries suggest reducing the USSR's and the USA's armed forces and armaments in central Europe on the basis of a mutual example outside the framework of an accord. Specifically, the USSR would be prepared to withdraw, in addition to the 20,000 Soviet servicemen unilaterally withdrawn from the GDR's territory earlier, another 20,000 servicemen from central Europe from among land forces within one year, if the USA, for its part, withdrew within the same period 13,000 servicemen from among its land forces in the area. A cutback in Soviet and U.S. troops would be effected by withdrawing military forces, units and subunits together with their armament. Such a step is easily practicable. It is enough to have a minimum of mutual understanding. It is required, in particular, that a procedure to supervise a withdrawal be agreed upon, but this should not be a stumbling block.

The deputy minister of foreign affairs went on to say that the socialist countries' proposals tabled in Vienna envisage that after Soviet and U.S. troops have been reduced, it is essential to freeze the levels of all the negotiators' armed forces and armaments in central Europe for the period the negotiations last.

The new proposals of the socialist states, taking into account the already existing degrees of mutual understanding at the Vienna talks, offer a realistic opportunity for reaching concrete accords at these talks. The only thing necessary for this is political will on the part of the governments of all states participating in the talks. We expect our Western partners to approach the initiative of the socialist countries most seriously and with a full sense of responsibility, the deputy foreign minister said.

Answering correspondents' questions, he stressed that the new proposals of the socialist countries in Vienna concretise the points of the Prague Political Declaration of Warsaw Treaty states and are part of their common efforts to curb the arms race and to strengthen security and peace in Europe.

When asked what military significance the achievement of agreement at the Vienna talks could have, Colonel General Nikolay Chervov, chief of a department of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the USSR, said: From the military point of view the attainment of agreement in Vienna is determined, above all, by the special strategic position of central Europe. This region has been, in the course of centuries, an arena of numerous military clashes. It was the scene of bitterest military actions during the First and Second World Wars.

It was here, in central Europe, that the destiny of the peoples of all Europe, and of the Second World War in general, was being decided. Now, too, the two principal military-political alliances, NATO and the Warsaw Treaty, are facing each other in central Europe and the most powerful groupings of armed forces, with a high degree of combat readiness, are in contact with each other here. In the territory of the FRG alone, NATO has joint armed forces numbering over 800,000 men, about 10,000 tanks, over 7,000 nuclear munitions, and so on and so forth.

The existing real military danger in central Europe, Colonel General Chervov said, may further grow in the years ahead. Placing reliance on nuclear weapons, NATO has simultaneously taken course toward a considerable build-up of the conventional armed forces. The main thing, however, is the equipment of NATO with up-to-date arms the presence of which may tempt the lovers of military ventures to strike a preventive blow, which would lead to nuclear war. The use of the latest means would make military actions in central Europe exceedingly destructive even without nuclear weapons.

Answering a question by a TASS correspondent concerning measures of control over the reduction of troops, Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Viktor Komplektov said that the socialist countries think that mutually acceptable adequate verification measures should be agreed upon during the talks. This is a principled position of the USSR and other socialist countries which have always been and continue to be in favour of strict and adequate control measures.

USSR, U.S. START DELEGATIONS MEET IN GENEVA

LD171230 Moscow TASS in English 1215 GMT 17 Feb 83

[Text] Geneva February 17 TASS -- A plenary meeting of the Soviet and American delegations has been held here today at the talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic weapons.

USSR, U.S. INF DELEGATIONS MEET IN GENEVA

LD180918 Moscow TASS in English 0858 GMT 18 Feb 83

[Text] Geneva February 18 TASS -- The Soviet and U.S. delegations had a plenary meeting here Thursday at the talks on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe.

TASS DETAILS STRENGTH OF FRENCH NUCLEAR FORCES

LD141832 Moscow TASS in English 1738 GMT 14 Feb 83

[Text] Moscow February 14 TASS -- TASS observer on military matters Vladimir Bogachev writes:

Upholding Washington's plans to deploy at any cost new U.S. missiles on the European Continent, official representatives of some NATO countries come out with fanciful statements about "destabilizing consequences" of adoption of the new Soviet proposals about nuclear arms reduction in Europe.

Thus FRG Defence Minister Manfred Woerner, distoring the clear-cut and unambiguous Soviet proposals, alleges that as a result of their adoption the USSR will be "the only power to preserve medium-range weapons in Europe."

As is known, the Soviet Union proclaimed its readiness to keep in Europe the same number of missiles Britain and France have, not one missile more. Alongside this, the Soviet Union suggested to reduce to equal levels the number of nuclear delivery aircraft kept in the region by the USSR and NATO countries.

Some Western propagandists now pretend that nuclear armaments of Britain and France are non-existent. Others assert hypocritically that they should not be taken into consideration in assessing the overall balance of the forces of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty, allegedly for the reason that they are "insignificant" and belong to almost neutral countries.

Meanwhile, the Pentagon never made secret of the fact that the nuclear forces of the United States allies in the North Atlantic bloc play a substantial role in Washington's military plans.

What are France's nuclear forces?

They consist of a relatively not large for megatonnage "triad" of nuclear delivery means. However, it is capable of destroying over 150 cities in Europe.

The basis of this "triad" consists of five submarines carrying 80 M-20 nuclear missiles. The sixth missile submarine of the French Navy has already been launched and will soon enter service. France is planning an intensive "modernization" of its nuclear forces. Specifically, new M-4 missiles each with six independently targeted nuclear warheads will be installed on submarines. These missiles will have a range of 4,000 kilometers. France also has dozens of bombers--nuclear delivery aircraft.

The French command recently rearmed the ground component of its nuclear "triad" by putting into service 18 new S-3 missiles carrying warheads with a yield of one megaton each. These missiles have a range of 3,500 kilometres. French specialists assert that these missiles have equipment for penetrating anti-missile defence.

French Minister for External Relations Claude Cheysson asserts that French missiles are not inferior to U.S. "Pershing" missiles either for range or for precision and perform similar tasks. The French Defence Ministry in assessing the effectiveness of its nuclear forces emphasize that they are capable of reaching targets on the territory of the Soviet Union. It is on targets in the USSR that the British nuclear forces are also trained.

The Soviet Union cannot ignore this reality.

KRASNAYA ZVEDA ON WARSAW PACT 'PEACE OFFENSIVE'

PM171315 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Feb 83 First Edition p 3

[G. Kuznetsov article: "Across the Entire Front"]

[Excerpts] In the Political Declaration unanimously approved at the Prague conference, the supreme leaders of the Warsaw Pact states expressed the conviction that, "however complex the situation in the world may be, opportunities for overcoming the dangerous stage in international relations do exist. The present course of events can and must be stopped and their development channeled in a way that meets the people's aspirations."

The document adopted in Prague is wholly and fully subordinated to the vitally important task of giving mankind an alternative to nuclear catastrophe. The declaration contains a vast program of purposeful proposals that proceeding from the principle of the equality and identical security of the sides, are aimed at lowering the level of military confrontation and, consequently, reducing the threat of nuclear war.

Analyzing the reaction of the NATO countries headed by the United States to the essence of the socialist states' proposals, certain conclusions cannot fail to be drawn. The Warsaw Pact initiatives have undoubtedly put the West's militarist circles in a difficult position. Unwilling by virtue of their own aggressive imperialist nature to accept those initiatives, Washington and company have been forced to maneuver in front of the peoples and to delay in an attempt to slow matters down. Second, their attention was focused merely on certain problems of the declaration -- the proposals to conclude a treaty between Warsaw Pact states and NATO countries on the mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations, on the considerable reduction of USSR and U.S. strategic weapons, and on the equalization of the number of USSR and NATO medium-range missiles in Europe with a simultaneous reduction to equal levels of the number of medium-range nuclear missile carrier aircraft. All the remaining proposals have deliberately been ignored. However, they embrace very many exceptionally important spheres.

Thus, the Warsaw Pact states firmly advocated the formulation of a program of stage-by-stage nuclear weapons systems; a halt to the production of fissionable materials for the creation of different types of nuclear weapons; a halt to the production of nuclear munitions and delivery vehicles; the gradual reduction of stockpiles of nuclear weapons including delivery vehicles; and the complete elimination of nuclear weapons. According to the Prague conference participants' thinking, the limitation of reduction of nuclear weapons is to include all nuclear weapons, primarily strategic and medium-range.

It is to this, in particular, that the Soviet land's efforts are aimed at the talks with the United States in Geneva. And once the sides have proclaimed the aim of finding a mutually acceptable path for reducing the quantity of nuclear warheads and delivery vehicles (even if they approach this from different positions). Common sense demands that they cease to be deployed during the talks. In other words, as the Soviet Union has proposed with support from the Warsaw Pact allies, it demands a mutual freeze on the quantity of USSR and U.S. strategic weapons and maximum limitation on the modernization of these weapons.

The absolute majority of UN member-states supports the freeze idea. It is also supported by the peoples, including the U.S. people. That is demonstrated in particular not only by the referendums and public opinion polls, in which three out of four U.S. citizens supported a mutual nuclear arsenal freeze by the two great powers, but also by the fact that the Senate and House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress have again tabled resolutions in support of this move.

In the present international situation, the whole cause of the real limitation and reduction of arms and armed forces must be set in motion. In this context, the participants in the Prague conference issued a firm call for existing talks to be activated, for the talks broken off to be resumed on a whole range of questions of ending the arms race, and for persistent and patient efforts to be made toward agreement. Thus, they propose the speediest formulation of a treaty on the complete and universal banning of nuclear weapon tests -- since the resolution of this problem would make it impossible to create new types of nuclear weapons or to improve them, and it would strengthen the nuclear weapons nonproliferation system. The USSR is also ready to swiftly resume the tripartite talks with Britain and the United States on this issue which Washington broke off in 1980.

The United States also broke off the bilateral talks with our country (and thereby cancelled out a previous agreement on a joint initiative in this sphere) on the banning of chemical weapons. The Warsaw Pact countries advocate the acceleration of the formulation of an international convention on the banning and elimination of chemical weapons. In addition, they insist that Europe be freed of chemical weapons and express a readiness to begin appropriate talks.

The socialist countries are calling for a move toward the formulation of a convention to outlaw neutron weapons. Their aims include: to begin talks forthwith on banning the deployment of all weapons in space; to speed up the conclusion of an agreement on an international convention banning radiological weapons; and to accelerate the solution of the question of strengthening security guarantees to non-nuclear states (one of which would be the creation of nuclear-free zones). Our country has repeatedly expressed a readiness to begin talks on this question on a multilateral or bilateral basis.

Thus it may be said that the USSR and other Warsaw Pact countries are waging their form of peace offensive across the entire front.

The latest disarmament committee session began in early February. At its first session the USSR representative set out the program of the socialist countries belonging to the Warsaw Pact. Unfortunately, the U.S. delegate was hostile to all these proposals and clearly demonstrated a lack of good will and readiness to cooperate.

After the publication of the Political Declaration, Washington tried to make a few false propaganda gestures to demonstrate that it was abandoning its rigid ultimatum posture. Reagan even declared that he was "ready to study an opportunity for the formulation of fair agreements."

However, his notorious appeal "to the peoples of Europe" proved to be the most vivid display of ostentatious "readiness." Vice President Bush's tour of West European countries was part of an attempt to bring the allies to heel by using the political, economic and military means of pressure at the Reagan administration's disposal. At the same time Bush was conducting "counterpropaganda" work in an attempt to reduce the impression made by the Soviet peace initiatives and undermine the peace supporters' movement. Bush's speech in West Berlin, long the distinctive "dugout" of the NATO cold war brigade, brought to mind the worst times of the cold war. All this demonstrates that the present U.S. Administration is deliberately maintaining a course of introducing ideology into foreign policy and of expanding its shameless propaganda and psychological warfare. The Washington administration leaders are motivated primarily by anticommunist instincts formulated during long years of service to the mighty U.S. monopolies.

"The reduction of the military threat is impossible without the creation of a climate of trust in relations among states," the Political Declaration notes. The signatory states are indeed demonstrating their desire to achieve those goals. "But," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov warns those who do not want to proceed to normal cooperation and honest agreement in the vain hope of imposing their will on us, "let no one be deceived: We will never permit our security or the security of our allies to be threatened."

SHULTZ SAYS U.S. HAS NO NEW ARMS PROPOSALS

LD171259 Moscow World Service in English 1200 GMT 17 Feb 83

[Text] The American Administration is not going to make any new proposals at the talks with the Soviet Union on limiting nuclear armaments. The statement came from the United States Secretary of State George Shultz. Speaking at the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Shultz confirmed that the White House stands firm on its zero option. The Soviet Union has rejected the zero option, since it actually amounts to its unilateral disarmament.

REAGAN VIEWS DISARMAMENT AT PRESS CONFERENCE

LD171553 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 17 Feb 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] President Reagan's press conference Wednesday demonstrated once again that as far as the issues of arms control, first of all the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe, are concerned, the U.S. Government is still sticking stubbornly to its old position that represents the gravest threat to peace not only in Europe but also in the whole world. Ronald Reagan reaffirmed the U.S. commitment to its ill-famed zero option which, as is known, envisions the unilateral disarmament of the Soviet Union while allowing the United States to retain its forward-based nuclear forces in Europe and allowing the U.S. NATO allies to keep all their nuclear forces.

Clearly trying to mislead U.S. and world public opinion, Ronald Reagan claimed, against the facts, that the United States is prepared to discuss any legitimate offer in that field. But, he alleged, no such offers have been made.

One of the correspondents attending reminded the U.S. President in this connection that Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has made a proposal which, as is known, provides for the USSR to reduce the number of missiles by hundreds, including dozens of the most up-to-date missiles dubbed SS-20's in the West.

It was even pointed out to him that the administration's zero option has deadlocked the Soviet-U.S. negotiations on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe and that even the U.S. allies in Western Europe are in favor of working out a new proposal that will ensure progress in Geneva. Does it not seem to you that it is up to you, that you should do something, they asked the President. But Reagan in essence retreated from a reply, declaring that the United States does not intend to withdraw from the posture it has adopted.

Ronald Reagan's pronouncements at the press conference indicate that the U.S. Administration is profoundly concerned about the massive movement in the West that opposes the stationing of U.S. missiles. The President said it will be terrible if any of the U.S. allies drop support for their siting. He made an obvious attempt to interfere in the domestic affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany by declaring that if the forthcoming elections in that country early next March produce a government that would rejects plans to deploy new U.S. missiles in West Germany, it would be a terrible setback for the cause of peace and disarmament.

DEVELOPMENT OF NEW U.S. CRUISE MISSILE REPORTED

LD161501 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 16 Feb 83

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Aleksandr Levchenko and Valentin Gubernatorov]

[Text] The U.S. Administration intends to provoke a new spiral of the arms race. In addition to submarines, MX missiles and B-1 bombers, the Pentagon wishes to supplement them with a new type of a cruise missile.

An ASSOCIATED PRESS dispatch emphasizes that it is a missile launched from bombers and capable, allegedly, of remaining undetected by air defense facilities. Defense Secretary Weinberger said that this type of missile, codenamed Stealth, would replace the cruise missile already in service. More than that, Congress had planned to purchase 440 conventional missiles, but now their production will be curtailed, and all attention will be focused on purchasing new arms.

Despite the atmosphere of secrecy surrounding a missile of this type, certain data did manage to leak to the press. The quantity of metallic parts needed for its construction has been reduced to a minimum. The body is covered with material that serves as an anti-radar coating. The fact that the Pentagon intends to send the new cruise missiles, first and foremost, to arm the U.S. units deployed in Western Europe is noteworthy.

U.S. ADMINISTRATION PRESSING FOR NEW TECHNOLOGY ARMS

PM171535 Moscow KRANSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Feb 83 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Whence the Threat to Peace"]

[Text] New York, 16 Feb -- The Reagan Administration is accelerating the creation of the latest, even more sophisticated types of nuclear weapons. As THE NEW YORK TIMES reports, the laboratories of the U.S. military-industrial concerns are completing work on the creation of missiles with MARV warheads. Each part of warheads of this type can maneuver on its approach to the target. Thus, the newspaper notes, the U.S. missiles are less vulnerable to antimissile defense and can be used for strikes against small-scale objects. The new missiles will be a destabilizing weapon designed for delivering first strikes.

THE NEW YORK TIMES also notes that MARV warheads "should give great credibility" to the statements of administration spokesman on the feasibility of waging "limited nuclear war."

According to the newspaper's data, it is planned to install these latest warheads both on land-based and sea-based ICBM's and on the U.S. medium-range Pershing II missiles destined, in particular, for deployment on West German territory.

The utter falsity of the Washington administration's statements on its desire to limit the nuclear missile arms race is also shown by R. Reagan's recent decision to reduce the purchase from the Boeing Corporation of cruise missiles planned for deployment on B-52 bombers and to transfer the resources thus released to the creation of such new technology weapons intended for Stealth aircraft.

The new generation of cruise missiles will have an increased range of nearly 10,000 km, considerably greater speed and much greater accuracy.

As D. Morrison, a staffer of the information center for military problems, notes in this context in an article published in NEWSDAY, "the production of the new cruise missiles will undoubtedly intensify the nuclear threat and increase the likelihood of accidental nuclear war." In so doing, D. Morrison stresses, "We are putting the planet on the brink of that very war which, it is asserted, we want to prevent."

TASS MILITARY WRITER VIEWS U.S. STRENGTH IN EUROPE

LD172052 Moscow TASS in English 1955 GMT 17 Feb 83

["U.S. Military Presence in Europe" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow February 17 TASS -- By Tass military writer Vladimir Bogachev:

While raising a rumpus around the mythical "Soviet military threat" the United States continues intensive escalation of its military presence in direct proximity to the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, above all in Western Europe. The numerical strength of the American Armed Forces in Europe increased over the past year from 337,400 to 348,600 officers and men.

The U.S. land troops in Western Europe are armed with up to 150 launchers of semistrategic and tactical nuclear missiles, 3,400 tanks, 2,500 field guns and mortars, including howitzers with nuclear shells, more than 5,000 launchers of anti-tank missiles and over 1,000 helicopters.

The Pentagon is planning a considerable reinforcement of its armed forces in the European Continent by establishing means for transportation of land troops, as well as tactical aircraft from the United States. Big stockpiles of heavy armaments for four divisions are stored in Western Europe.

The United States has in the European region 700 medium-range nuclear weapons carrying aircraft.

In the Mediterranean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean, in direct proximity to the territory of the socialist countries, there are ships of the American 6th and 2nd Fleets, consisting of more than 180 warships, including seven aircraft carriers, up to 50 atomic submarines, and over 800 combat planes.

The American general-purpose forces in Europe are armed with more than 7,000 rounds of nuclear ammunition. Besides, hundreds of nuclear warheads at American submarines are placed at the disposal of the commander-in-chief of the U.S. troops in Europe.

About 250,000 American servicemen are stationed in the Federal Republic of Germany alone, whose territory the Pentagon views as the major ground for launching a war against Warsaw Treaty countries. The Pentagon has turned West Germany into a giant depot of American nuclear and chemical weapons. There are about 200 large U.S. military facilities in that country.

48 new American F-16 nuclear-capable planes have been deployed in West Germany in recent time. Intensive preparations are under way to base in West Germany 108 American nuclear Pershing-2 and 96 cruise missiles. All in all, it is planned to site in Western Europe 572 new American medium-range missiles.

The purpose of American military presence in Western Europe is to ensure preparations for an aggressive war against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Washington also uses the American military bases in the territories of European countries to influence the governments of these states and keep them in the channel of American policy.

STOESSEL, ARBATOV VIEW MOSCOW ARMS TALKS

LD181112 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 17 Feb 83

[Excerpts] [Announcer] A 3-day meeting of Soviet and American representatives under the sponsorship of the United Nations associations of both countries has completed its work in Moscow. They discussed the present state of Soviet-American relations and the problems of disarmament, both nuclear and conventional.

The American delegation was led by the former U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union, Walter Stoessel. The Soviet team was headed by the leading Soviet specialist on United States affairs, Dr Georgiy Arbatov. After the meeting Walter Stoessel and Georgiy Arbatov were interviewed by our correspondent Viktor Yenikeyev.

[Begin recording] [Yenikeyev] Mr Stoessel, do you think it is more useful or fruitful to have meetings or discussions of the kind you've just had in Moscow?

[Stoessel] Oh, I certainly think it is a useful thing to do. I think the more that we can communicate with each other, talk with each other, even though we have disagreements the better, so I think these meetings, which are organized under the sponsorship of the United Nations associations of both countries, are very helpful. Through these meetings we can explain our predicaments to each other, we can understand the problems and the motivations of both sides better and that should enable us then to work together more fruitfully. Now, there are so big problems, of course we should not underestimate them, but I think the more we can have discussions of this kind, as well as of course discussion in official channels, then the better off we are.

[Announcer] Next Viktor Yenikeyev interviewed Dr Georgiy Arbatov.

[Yenikeyev] Dr Abratov, meetings of the kind have an unofficial character and so don't have any, well, tangible practical results. So what's your opinion of the importance of this discussion?

[Arbatov] [Words indistinct] it is a part of network of discussion of course but this is very important. This is the meat, the blood, the flesh of the dialogue. What it really does is help to understand better each other and this not a really worthless state. This is really of tremendous importance at very difficult time but it is more (?effective) to talk.

[Question] Now, in what terms can you describe the position of the American delegation headed by Mr Stoessel here?

[Answer] Well, I would say that their [word indistinct] were determined to American [word indistinct] to American positions. This could have been expected. At the same time I hope though, [words indistinct] they grew to understand much better our point of view. It was a difficult discussion. It was a difficult discussion because, you know, the situation is very bad [words indistinct] and the Government of the United States tries to portray (?the situation) as though this is not so bad.

I think they beginning to somehow to try to (?reconcile) their position as the antinuclear movement in Europe and in the United States may be even said to be connected with the coming elections in West Germany. But here I don't think that our colleagues, the American participants, told what is not true but we have to really contradict with them because we had to show to them how it looks in the Soviet Union.

[Question] Here we speak about a very complex phenomena in the field of arms control and so on and so forth. Don't you think that now it is probably time, well, to speak about the time lost?

[Answer] Well time is, I think, the most precious thing we have and I think [words indistinct]. It is true that we have several deadlines, in this here particular field as well as arms control. We have a deadline of American deployment of intermediate nuclear weapons in Europe. We have much more a deadline, for both a very dangerous deadline, in development and deployment of new weapons, and almost (?defenseless) weapons systems which are on the approach. They are like genies who can be easily let out of the bottle but then we will have the key to somehow to not to give it them. And the (?present) situation makes it dangerous and makes more possibility probably, you know, to [words indistinct] with the outcome of these consultations.

[Question] Now do you think that we will be able to reach any concrete results with the United States of America under the present administration?

[Answer] Well you know I once wrote tht the present American Administration can be as good as it is allowed not to be bad. It can be as safe as it is allowed not to be dangerous, not allowed the economic factors, by the opposition of all allies, by reasons of internal opposition, their (?political) problems. So it must make common sense of Americans [Sentence as heard]. But I hope it will be not too (?unceasing), the policies of the government, although with passing month my hope becomes more and more flimsy. But if it doesn't happen then we must, and I have personally to tell myself only one thing, for the sake of [word indistinct] the time will come when we can say that the history of Soviet-American relations does not start with this administration and hasn't ended with this administration. Because I really don't believe that we have any other alternative than to be in decent relations, at least as applied to the arms control and to avoid dangerous so that each country could have profit and so sooner or later we'll come to it. The problem is to achieve it while we are alive still, before the catastrophical outcome happens. But I remain optimistic but optimistic in the sense that by itself it won't come. We have to strive for it and to do something for it.

[Yenikeyev] Well, than you Dr Arbatov.

CEMA COOPERATION SEEN AS SOCIALIST UNITY

PM171557 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 29 Jan 83 p 3

[Article by political observer Valentin Aleksandrov: "The Unity of the Forces of Socialism"]

[Text] Two events in the past few days have clearly underlined the fundamental processes taking place within the community of socialist countries. The regular 105th session of the CEMA Executive Committee, held in Moscow, demonstrated the deepening cooperation between socialist states in the name of building the new society, while the visit to the GDR by Politburo member and USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko, taking place at the same time, became convincing evidence of the unity of fraternal countries in the struggle to defend and strengthen peace.

The very serial number of the CEMA Executive Committee session alone testifies that the work of this body for economic cooperation between the countries of socialism is an established fact, progressing along the clearly defined path of collective joint action.

At the same time the agenda, which is saturated with major issues, demonstrates the enormous scale and broad scope of multilateral cooperation in the world of socialism: It includes cooperation in the production of highly productive machines, equipment and electronic equipment; it includes the unification of efforts aimed at the fuller satisfaction of CEMA member countries in terms of fuel and power supply resources not in the short but in the long term; it also includes long-term cooperation in the field of transportation. It is also of considerable importance that the CEMA Executive Committee session also made important observations on the coordination of national economic plans for the next 5-year cycle, 1986-1990.

The coordination of action in the field of national economic development in the long term is the subject of special attention by the socialist countries. The decisions of the 26th CEMA session, held last June in Budapest with the participation of heads of governments, stressed to a good purpose that the coordination of plans for the next 5-year plan period will be supplemented by the agreement of economic, scientific and technical policy by the interested countries. Here greater importance is attached to the utilization of the possibilities afforded by the international socialist division of labour so as to accelerate scientific and technical progress and ensure the balanced development of the national economy in the countries of socialism.

In practical terms, the scientific and technical cooperation between fraternal countries covers all avenues of production activity. Taking part in it are about 3,000 scientific research and design planning organizations, as well as higher education establishments in all CEMA countries. During the last few years they have completed over 16,000 joint theoretical and applied projects, including the elaboration of 2,000 new designs for machines, mechanisms and equipment. The saving from the results of this cooperation is measured in many billions of rubles. At present the collective efforts of scientists and designers in the socialist countries are concentrated in particular on questions of the development and broad utilization of microprocessor technology, industrial robots and the organization of series production of integrated production complexes and management systems equipped with the latest electronic means.

The solution of the set of problems connected with agricultural production is the subject of special attention by the socialist countries. This involves production specialization and reciprocal supplies of machinery for the entire agroindustrial complex, as well as the utilization of the most valuable experiences of community members.

While the USSR delivers tractors and machinery for the agriculture of other CEMA member countries, the Soviet Union, for its part, receives considerable amounts of highly productive technology and plant protection agents from the GDR, the CSSR, Hungary and other states. As regards experience, it is also utilized to mutual benefit, especially in view of the fact that many CEMA countries have scored substantial achievements both in agriculture and in livestock breeding.

It is well known that January is a month not only to analyze the results of work in the previous year but to finalize the new plans and launch their fulfillment. In this connection certain plans for increasing production of agricultural products in socialist countries are of interest.

The GDR, for example, plans to raise its grain yields to 39.5 quintals per hectare and ensure a total grain yield of 10.3 million tons. Hungary plans to raise barley yields to 38.3 quintals and wheat yields to 47 quintals per hectare, compared with the 1982 figures of 33 quintals and 43.9 quintals respectively. All in all, the Hungarian comrades plan to harvest 14.5 million tons of grain from their highly fertile soils. The CSSR is carrying out much work to achieve self-sufficiency in basic agricultural products.

A warm response was generated in the fraternal socialist countries by the Leninist provision, stressed by the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum, that the main influence on the world revolutionary process is exerted by the countries of victorious socialism through their economic policy including, naturally, the steady growth in agriculture as one of the most important components of socialist economy. Close cooperation in all spheres, including agriculture, helps the socialist community countries to play more successfully the role assigned to them by history of being the first builders of the new society.

The Leninist principle that politics is a concentrated expression of economics is well known. The development of cooperation between the socialist countries marches hand in hand with their political joint actions.

A vivid example of the powerful influence of socialism on the world situation is provided by the collectively elaborated line of preserving detente and ensuring peace in Europe and throughout the world, a line spelled out in the Political Declaration adopted at this month's Prague conference of the Political Consultative Committee of Warsaw Pact member states.

The text of the declaration contains many new ideas and proposals aimed at bringing about a dialogue between all members of the world community who are interested in strengthening peace and eliminating international tension. Special interest was generated in various countries by the proposal to conclude a treaty between Warsaw Pact members and NATO countries on the mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations. The very basis of such a treaty, as A.A. Gromyko stressed during his GDR visit, must be a commitment by members of both alliances not to be the first to use either nuclear or conventional weapons against each other.

The days that have passed since the Prague conference have shown broadening support for the collective initiatives of socialist countries from international public opinion. The attempt by U.S. ruling circles and some of their NATO allies to play down the significance of the peaceful steps by the states of socialism and to avoid the discussion of new proposals has failed. The Warsaw Pact's initiatives are far-reaching means to improve the situation. They will encounter ever broader support from both the public and sober-minded sectors of the leaderships in western countries.

The unification of jointly proposed initiatives and proposals by individual states into a joint political platform such as the Prague Declaration, for example, is characteristic of the collective policy of countries from the socialist community. The Prague conference especially noted the contribution made by the Soviet Union through the proposals published in Moscow on December 21, 1982. This was a reference to the numerous ideas on questions of peace, detente and disarmament put forward in the report "60 Years of the USSR" by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the address "to the parliaments, governments, political parties and peoples of the world" unanimously adopted at the festive joint session of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet and RSFSR Supreme Soviet.

The ship of the foreign policy of the countries of socialism is by no means under conditions of windless calm. It has encountered several storms and reefs on its voyage in the past. The opponents of peace try to use political mines to prevent it from following the course of detente. But there is a great source of might for the socialist community. Speaking at the CPSU Central Committee November plenum, Yu.V. Andropov described it thus: Unity provides our strength and a guarantee of final success even during the gravest trials.

USSR, DRA, SRV UN DELEGATES CRITICIZE U.S., PRC

PM180823 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Feb 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Criminals and Their Patrons"]

[Excerpts] Geneva, 9 Feb -- The UN Commission on Human Rights which is working here is discussing the question of the people's right to self-determination, and its application to the peoples under colonial and foreign rule or foreign occupation. The speeches of the overwhelming majority of speakers sharply denounced the bloody crimes committed by Israel and the Republic of South Africa in the Near East and Southern Africa with the support and incitement of the forces of imperialism, primarily U.S. imperialism.

These just accusations and instances, cited at the commission sessions, of complicity of the United States and other imperialist powers in oppressing other peoples, and in flagrant violations of human rights, were evidently not to some people's taste.

In an attempt to divert the commission's attention from this "unpleasant" topic, the delegates from the United States, Britain, the FRG, and several other countries are trying to foist onto this international forum a discussion of far-fetched and provocative questions. Here they are disseminating slanderous insinuations against Afghanistan and the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the USSR, and the SRV, DRA representative, (Akhbar Kerad) resolutely rebuffed these onslaughts. He noted the intolerability of the imperialists' attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of a sovereign state, and stressed that the Afghan people will march along the path defined by the April 1978 revolution.

The United States and several other states involved in the aggression against Afghanistan bear direct responsibility for the conflict situation in that region, and it is they who are organizing and arming bandit formations and sending them into Afghanistan, V.A. Zorin, head of the USSR delegation, said. He pointed out that the United States has earmarked about $290 million for this activity hostile to the DRA, not counting expenditure on so-called clandestine operations.

One of the aims of the United States' undeclared war against Afghanistan is the destabilization of the situation throughout the region -- from South Asia to the Persian Gulf. The Soviet representative also stressed that insinuations regarding the "Kampuchean question" made to the commission by the delegates from the United States, China, and several other countries "are aimed at distracting world public attention from the tremendous arm which has been caused by their own actions against the Kampuchean people. The SRV representative, Nguyen (Tuong) also refuted the shameless slanderous attacks against the People's Republic of Kampuchea and Vietnam.

USSR ENVOY ADDRESSES INDIAN OCEAN COMMITTEE

PM180853 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Feb 83 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Obstructionist Position"]

[Text] New York -- The UN Special Committee on the Indian Ocean, a regular session of which is taking place at UN Headquarters, cannot proceed to a practical solution of the tasks placed before it because of the obstruction of the United States and its NATO bloc allies. This task is the preparation of a conference to elaborate an international agreement on the transformation of the Indian Ocean into a peace zone, support for which has been declared by an absolute majority of committee members -- the socialist and nonaligned states.

Speaking at the session, USSR representative L.I. Mendelevich pointed out that the buildup of U.S. military activity in the Indian Ocean, which is creating a threat to the security of littoral and socialist countries, is being carried out in parallel with various sorts of maneuvers within the special committee to block a UN General Assembly decision. At the last session, the international community instructed the committee to occupy itself with preparing a conference.

The committee, the USSR representative pointed out, is faced with a dilemma: Either the committee, by remaining within the vicious circle of procedural debates and general discussion and making no progress, will serve increasingly as a cover for this dangerous militarist activity in the Indian Ocean; or it will finally proceed to an examination of the fundamental issues connected with preparing the conference, and above all its agenda, and thereby create conditions for the implementation of the idea of transforming the region into a peace zone.

The Soviet delegate went on to state that it is important to combine preparation of the conference with implementation of the proposals put forward by A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, at the 37th UN General Assembly Session. The Soviet minister called on all states whose ships use Indian Ocean waters, forthwith and without waiting for the conference to be held, "to refrain from any steps capable of complicating the situation in this region. This means not sending large naval forces there, not carrying out military exercises, and not expanding or modernizing the military bases of those nonlittoral states which have such bases in the Indian Ocean Basin."

ADN COMMENTATOR ON CSCE, DISARMAMENT NEEDS

AU161237 East Berlin DER MORGEN in German 15 Feb 83 pp 1-2

[APN commentator Spartak Beglov commentary: "Priorities for Europe"]

[Text] Last week the representatives of the 35 states which signed the Final Act of Helsinki resumed their consultations in the Spanish capital. The Madrid meeting is of particular importance in the present international situation. People are at last expecting results from this conference which has been going on now for 2 years and 3 months. It is important that especially now, as the East-West relations are at a crossroads, positive results are achieved. A successful conclusion of the meeting could help to guide these relations in a more favorable direction, away from the verge of disaster, from the danger of a nuclear war.

What does Europe, as the focus of the East-West relations, need in particular today? First, detente and cooperation must be again given priority over the confrontation policy inspired by Washington. Second, military confrontation and with it the danger of war must be reduced to the lowest possible level.

What can the Madrid meeting contribute to that? That which has been on its agenda since the beginning: To adopt a final document on the ways of implementing the decisions of Helsinki that is a kind of minimum program for collaboration in detente and cooperation, and confirm the mandate of a European disarmament conference (a conference on confidence-building measures, security, and disarmament in Europe).

A real basis for adopting these decisions , and thus for the successful conclusion of the meeting for the beginning of spring, is the draft for a concluding document proposal by the nonaligned states of Europe and the nearly unanimously demonstrated support of the participants of the meeting for convening a European disarmament conference. The adoption of these decisions has so far been prevented above all by the fact that the U.S. representative did not have authorization to effect a successful conclusion of the meeting. So far the interest of the American foreign policy was concentrated on escalating the confrontation with the eastern part of Europe as well as on intensive armament.

In view of the recent Soviet disarmament proposals the American plans do not stand a serious test. Reagan's so-called zero option -- the unilateral disarmament of the USSR and the keeping of all nuclear combat means of the West in Europe -- broke like a bubble in view of the Soviet proposals. The recent trip of U.S. Vice President Bush to Europe (with a newly veiled "zero option" in the luggage) has only affirmed the fear of the Europeans that the United States does not take the disarmament problem seriously.

What is new in the present situation is that the Reagan government must now look for a realistic alternative under the fire of general criticism. Moreover, many realistically thinking Western politicians as well as the public have finally arrived at the conclusion that a thermonuclear blackmail of the East by the West is not only fruitless but also suicidal.

MEDIA CONDEMN U.S. 'PUBLIC DIPLOMACY' PROGRAM

TASS Statement: U.S. 'Interference'

LD171856 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1800 GMT 17 Feb 83

["TASS Statement" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 17 Feb (TASS) -- A "program of democracy and public diplomacy" has been proclaimed in Washington with great pomp. The essence of this program is that the United States is attempting to assume the right, under the pretext of "defending democracy," to mass interference in the affairs of other states, first and foremost the developing countries, whom it would like to hitch up to U.S. policy. It is with this aim that a special coordination center headed by a presidential assistant has been set up, specific directions and methods of subversive activity have been defined, and large allocations are being set aside.

The fact that it has become a normal thing for the United States, with its striving for hegemonism, to interfere in the affairs of sovereign states is, of course, nothing new.

There are more than enough examples of this: from the secret operations to destablize governments disagreeable to Washington and the organization of and attempts on the lives of progressive political figures to direct armed interventions and act of genocide.

What is, perhaps, new is the fact that now the Government of the United States is openly, in the form of an official state directive, stating its intention to foist the American system on the rest of the world as the only possible and binding [Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 February 1983 Second Edition carries on page 3 a version of the "TASS Statement" and here uses the word "obligatory" (obyazatelnyye) one. The task is set to create in other countries a corresponding "infrastructure," in other words to form a type of "fifth column," which, as is directly said, will include "people and institutions, which have made the commitment to promote democratic development," it goes without saying, in the American manner.

This is, in particular, to be done by means of timely training of leading cadres for third countries, which will then, on taking power, be able to defend American interests. Large sums are being allocated for the infiltration of parties, trade unions, business circles, religious organizations, local authorities and the institutions of the judiciary and police. Special attention has been paid to stepping up the subversive work of the CIA and its branches, the various "radio voices."

The question arises of why the U.S. authorities have decided to flout so impudently the recognized norms of relations among states.

The global sabotage that Washington has set in motion is an attempt to create a pseudoideological foundation for the imperialist, expansionist policy of the United States in every sphere: military-strategic, political and economic. The "crusade" against communism proclaimed by the U.S. President in his London speech in the summer of last year is now being conceived of as a crusade against all who do not accept the policy of "diktat" and arbitrary rule which Washington is endeavoring to impose.

By malicious attacks against the Soviet Union and the socialist world, that are spiced with homilies about its own "moral excellence" [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA here uses "exclusiveness" (isklyuchitehost)] the American Administration is, as it were, justifying its aspirations to do just as it pleases.

Thus, the given case too reveals the essence of American policy, which is directed at fanning hostility, an unrestrained arms race and the amalgamation of all reactionary regimes and forces on a platform drawn up in Washington. The leaders of the United States continue to see the world in the light of confrontations, strong-arm techniques and forcible methods as the most effective ways of resolving all problems. Washington is continuing to bank on confrontation and not on cooperation and on blocking a solution of the urgent problems facing mankind, above all the problems of averting war and strengthening peace.

Everything that was painstakingly hidden from view before is becoming clear. The U.S. Administration has nothing to offer against the truly peace-loving constructive proposals of the socialist countries. It can offer the peoples nothing except slander and racist ideology and practice.

Today, it is becoming even more clear than yesterday why the United States does not want to try to reach agreement on ending the arms race and why it evades discussing the peace-loving proposals of the Warsaw Pact countries.

Soviet ruling circles are of the opinion that such a policy of Washington's, which is aimed at undermining the foundations of interstate relations and at crude interference in the affairs of other countries, contains a serious threat to universal peace. It asks for [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA here uses "this policy requires"] the most severe condemnation.

PRAVDA: 'Act of Subversion'

LD170835 Moscow TASS in English 0759 GMT 17 Feb 83

[Text] Moscow February 17 TASS -- PRAVDA political news analyst Vitaliy Kirionov describes the program of democracy and public diplomacy, which was unveiled by the U.S. State Department, as "a program for even more blatant and cynical interference by Washington in the internal affairs of sovereign states, including those Asian, African and Latin American countries that have opted for independent development".

This program, he says, "is another link in the chain of U.S. ruling circles' acts of ideological subversion against the freedom-loving nations".

The authors of the program leaned over backwards to make it appear decorous, Vitaliy Korionov notes. It is strewn with phrases about "defense of the principles of democracy" and about "exchanges of ideas and information". But what this program means in fact are the "democracy" and "information" that are called upon to forge forward above all the goals of the U.S. Administration's aggressive policy.

The program, the article says further, sets the task of training foreign executives capable of catering to U.S. monopolistic capital. It provides for giving aid, including money grants, to the pro-American political parties in other countries and for bribing the mass media, trade unions, religious and other organisations which may toe Washington's line.

The program is openly spearheaded also against the countries and nations fighting for national emancipation and social progress. In particular, it envisions substantial increases in the number of young people from these countries to be trained by American educational establishments with a view to later advancing them to high offices in developing countries. It is also these countries first of all that are the target of a plan to broaden the scope of student exchanges, which, it is hoped by those who drew it up, will help boost favourable publicity for the U.S. political system and "the American way of life". In fact, it is an attempt to rear a kind of a "fifth column" to project the interests of imperialism in developing countries.

It is planned to mobilise the mass media, universities, companies, judiciary agencies, police, religious centres, local organisations and their ilk to promote these wicked ends, the PRAVDA news analyst writes.

The publication of the State Department's program indicates that, using the terms of "democracy and public diplomacy" as a cover, the U.S. Administration is looking for fresh opportunities for flouting other nations' rights and imposing on them its will and views.

In addition to former methods when mostly "secret war" techniques were used against governments disliked by Washington, now an attempt is being made to raise, so to say, a legal "fifth column" -- a ramified system for exerting influence on other countries and nations, which is openly financed by the U.S. Government.

This U.S. latest propaganda effort, the PRAVDA analyst says in conclusion, has been prompted by the desire to plug holes in the bilge of the ideological ship of U.S. imperialism. There is no doubt that Washington's fresh act of subversion against the peace-and freedom-loving states will be firmly rebuffed by the peoples.

'Psychological' Warfare

LD172238 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 17 Feb 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A propaganda hullabaloo has been unleashed in Washington around the decision of the United States to begin conducting a so-called program for the development of democracy. Over to political observer Boris Kalyagin:

Greetings, comrades. The new program, in the words of U.S. Under Secretary of State Eagleburger, is called upon to promote the strengthening of democracy and democratic institutions abroad. The Reagan administration plans to allocate $65 million on carrying it out in the next fiscal year alone. However, one would seek in vain among the recipients of these funds for genuine supporters of democracy. The money will go to the needs of those who are prepared to come out aginst socialism. The U.S. Government intends to finance pro-American political parties, to suborn newspapers, trade unions, religious and other organizations whose activities correspond with the aims of U.S. policy.

U.S. emissaries will use the allocated millions to recruit people. Young men and women from the developing countries will be enticed to U.S. colleges to prepare future leading cadres suitable to Washington. These are plans to create fifth columns. It is no wonder that, having heard such plans, even old hand observers of the U.S. bourgeois press were worried. Will the intended operation not overstep the line where interference in the internal affairs of other countries begins? This question was put to Eagleburger at the briefing which took place for U.S. journalists. It was explained that this prospect does not perturb Washington officials. If we help, say, trade unions in a foreign country, the under secretary of state answered, then there will indeed be grounds to assert that we are invading someone else's parish, but we must proceed from what are the main values which we want to support abroad. What these values are is well known -- the interests of American corporations, obtuse anticommunism, the great-power ambitions of the rulers of the United States. It is in their name that the present U.S. leadership considers it has the right to unceremoniously impose its will on other peoples. The new program will be one of the fronts of the psychological war unleashed by Washington against the world of socialism. The tone was set by the chief of the White House in his speech in the British Parliament when he announced an anticommunist crusade. A special staff has been set up in Washington to conduct it -- a committee at the level of Cabinet ministers which is headed by the assistant to the President on national security. An active role is also played by the CIA.

Ideological subversion has been given a grand style but, all the same, one can see nervousness behind this bellicose campaign. The United States is losing the battle for minds. The aggressiveness, egoism and adventurist nature of Reagan's policy alienate people. The U.S. leadership has decided to use the usual methods to retain its positions -- with the aid of new millions. Washington is unable to understand that not everything can be bought for dollars.

AEROFLOT BOMB EXPLOSION 'CRIMINAL PROVOCATION'

LD180932 Moscow TASS in English 0715 GMT 18 Feb 83

[Text] Washington February 18 TASS -- A new terrorist act against a Soviet institution in the United States has been perpetrated with the connivance of the American authorities. Late in the evening of February 17 unknown bandits blew up a bomb near the building housing the Aeroflot office in Washington. The blast caused material damage. By sheer luck their were no casualties. This act of banditism was immediately reported to the Department of State of the United States and the police.

This is not the first time that criminal provocations are staged against Soviet institutions and citizens in the United States by fascist thugs from groupings of the type of the "Jewish Defense League", the anti-Cuban and other scum. Although the American authorities know very well about their bandit actions that jeopardise the life of Soviet people, in the majority of cases the actions of the terrorists remain unpunished.

Provocations against Soviet institutions are enhanced by the anti-Soviet hysteria that is being whipped up by the present Washington administration.

U.S. UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR WEAPON TEST REPORTED

LD180942 Moscow TASS in English 0613 GMT 18 Feb 83

[Text] Washington February 18 TASS -- The United States has staged the second underground nuclear weapon test this year at the range in Nevada. The Department of Energy announced that 603 nuclear explosions were carried out since 1951 in the framework of the programmes of the development of new types of armaments.

HART DECISION TO RUN FOR PRESIDENCY NOTED

LD180031 Moscow TASS in English 1925 GMT 17 Feb 83

[Text] New York February 17 TASS -- Gary Hart, senator from Colorado, has officially announced his decision to run for the Democratic Party nomination to the post of U.S. president. The 45-year-old legislator, speaking in the state capital Denver, accused the Reagan administration of pursuing policies which benefit only the upper walks of society.

At a time when a handful of people in this country enjoy unprecedented wealth, too many have to endure suffering. This is unfair from the moral viewpoint and dangerous economically, the senator said.

He declared that freeze of nuclear armaments and talks with the Soviet Union on their reduction are the most urgent task.

U.S.-S. KOREA EXERCISES 'DANGEROUS PROVOCATION'

LD151136 Moscow TASS in English 1020 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Text] Pyongyang February 15 TASS -- The participants in an extraordinary meeting of the Central Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front of Korea, held here, assessed the joint American-South Korean "Team Spirit-83" exercises as a dangerous armed provocation against the Korean People's Democratic Republic and all the Korean people. The criminal playing with fire which the United States Administration had arranged together with its South Korean puppets, participants in the meeting said, serves the purposes of further heightening tension in the region of the Korean peninsula and is a direct challenge to the Korean people and all progressive peace-loving mankind.

Speaking at the meeting, Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, emphasised that the exercises were a serious threat to the cause of peace and security in the Far East and throughout the world. The show of force, staged by the United States, is, above all, evidence showing that the danger of war on the Korean peninsula comes from the American imperialists and their South Korean lackeys. They seek to plunge the Korean people into the abyss of another war and to prevent the peaceful reunification of the country.

The meeting adopted an appeal to the people of South Korea and to the Koreans living abroad and also an address to the peoples of the world. These documents point out that American imperialism has not abandoned its aggressive plans with regard to this region and call upon the progressive forces of the world to take all necessary actions to force the United States to withdraw its troops from Korea.

PAPER CHARGES U.S. NUCLEAR FORCES IN SOUTH ASIA

NC180946 Paris AFP in English 0928 GMT 18 Feb 83

[Text] Moscow, Feb 18 (AFP) -- U.S. military aircraft, carrying nuclear weapons, make daily flights over the Indian Ocean, ready "to strike the states in the region at any moment", the Soviet journal SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA charged today.

It said the U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean was designed to "plunder the natural wealth" of the peoples of Africa and Asia.

The United States, it added, was now trying to establish new bases in the area, particularly in Bangladesh, Thailand, Singapore, Sri Lanka and Pakistan.

According to the paper, Washington wanted to transform Pakistan into "a bastion of American imperialism, a role once played by the regime of the shah of Iran."

APN INTERVIEWS AFGHAN DEFENSE MINISTER QADER

AU171105 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Feb 83 p 6

[Interview granted by Lieutenant General Abdol Qader, Afghan minister of defense, to APN reporter Vladimir Generalov "at the beginning of February" while on an official visit to the USSR: "The State of the Afghan Revolution; Unity of Afghanistan's Armed Forces and People"],

[Text] [Question] You are a professional soldier. Prior to the April Revolution you held military positions in the army. You were commander-in-chief of Afghanistan's Air Force and anti-air defense. How did you get involved in the revolution?

[Answer] At the time I was commander-in-chief of the country's Air Force and anti-air defense, I joined the PDPA. I was not concerned about my own career, I was concerned about the fate of my fatherland. Like other PDPA members, I was convinced that only a revolutionary explosion could put an end to the rulers' despotism, to the backwardness of economy and the enslavement of the ordinary people. In the period of preparations for the revolution, I was responsible for party work in the air force, it was my task to ensure air support for the people's armed action. In April 1978 I was honorably fulfilling my duties together with other Afghan patriots.

[Question] What role did the Afghan Armed Forces play in the April Revolution?

[Answer] It was above all officers who were PDPA members in the army. They carried out political work among the soldiers and were prepared to set the troops into motion at the desired moment, on instructions from the party's Central Committee. But in practice, this was unnecessary. It is typical that the April Revolution was almost unbloody. The people's masses resolutely supported the peoples' patriotic forces, which acted under the PDPA's leadership. This exemplified the national-democratic nature of the April Revolution. The army's role was that of a defender of the revolutionary achievements against the attacks of counterrevolutionary forces.

[Question] What can you say about the situation in the Afghan Army?

[Answer] In the period since the April Revolution, the Afghan Army has strikingly consolidated its military skill, and the soldiers' training has improved. Above all, their consciousmindedness and political outlook have grown. They are not defending somebody's acquisitive interests, but the interests of the Afghan people and the security and sovereignty of their fatherland. This is all the more important now, because the ruling forces of U.S. imperialism are continuing their undeclared war against the DRA. Afghan Army units are resolutely warding off the attacks of terrorist groups sent from beyond the border, and successfully cleaning up the country's provinces from the vestiges of counterrevolutionary gangs.

[Question] There is a limited contingent of Soviet troops in the DRA. What can you say about this?

[Answer] Even prior to the April Revolution, special U.S. services carried out subversive activities against Afghanistan out of special centers in Pakistan, in the area of Peshawar. The United States turned these subversive centers into military camps for training terrorist gangs after the April Revolution. From June to November 1979, U.S. instructors trained there more than 30,000 mercenaries. By the end of 1979, the number of bandits had increased to 100,000. During 1979, the Afghan Government had asked the Soviet Union 14 times to increase its military assistance and to grant it military support in the fight against the detachments of mercenaries coming from across the border. The reason for these requests was the fact that the achievements of the April Revolution were being increasingly threatened as well as Afghanistan's independence and territorial integrity. The USSR, loyal to its duties and commitments, came to the Afghan people's assistance. According to Article 4 of the Agreement on Friendship, Good-Neighborly Relations and Cooperation between the USSR and the DRA of 5 December 1978, and according to Article 51 of the UN Charter, a limited contingent of Soviet troops arrived in the DRA.

The presence of Soviet troops in the DRA is dependent on the fact that the United States continues enhancing tension around Afghanistan. The number of military training camps for terrorists on Pakistani territory has increased to 80 camps. It is with the aid of their weapons, including chemical weapons, that the bandit groups penetrating into the DRA are perpetrating their crimes. The U.S. Congress is constantly receiving for consideration resolutions on increasing assistance to the bandits.

The limited contingent of Soviet troops deployed in the DRA is not participating in military actions. Its presence is temporary. According to the declarations of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan of 14 May 1980 and of 24 August 1981, this troop contingent will leave the country after the causes which have led the DRA to turn toward the USSR with a request for assistance have disappeared -- when the armed or any other interference into Afghanistan's internal affairs completely stop, and when the country has a guarantee that they will not be renewed in the future either.

MOSCOW PAPER HITS U.S. 'ANTI-AFGHAN HYSTERIA'

PM161327 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 10 Feb 83 p 3

[Article by L. Mcronov: "Inciters"]

[Text] The U.S. mass media are sparing no colors in describing the recent meeting between U.S. President Reagan and a group of anti-Afghan gang ringleaders. As political observers note, it was a question of further stepping up U.S. aid to the Afghan counterrevolution. To show his satisfaction with the "talks" held, the White House incumbent posed for press photographers with the basmaches dispatched to Washington.

The U.S. Administration has recently mounted an hysterial anti-Afghan campaign. Provocative resolutions have been submitted to the Senate and House of Representatives calling for military aid to begin to be given openly to the counterrevolutionary rabble. The amount of VOA broadcasts to Afghanistan has been considerably increased. A certain "AFGHAN PRESS AGENCY" has been actively operating for over 2 years on Pakistini territory, delivering piles of falsifications. Yet another agency -- the "AFGHAN ISLAMIC PRESS" -- was created recently with U.S. handouts. Its aim is to carry out subversive work against the DRA Government and to misinform the world public about real events in Afghanistan.

It is notable that Washington is fueling anti-Afghan hysteria at a time when Diego Cordovez, the UN Secretary General's personal representative, is suggesting that contacts be made with the leaders of Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan on ways of settling the situation surrounding Afghanistan.

The main objective of this settlement should be the total cessation of armed and other outside interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs. It is within the context of such a settlement that the question of the withdrawal of the Soviet troop contingent temporarily on DRA territory should be examined. It is clear that problems and differences between the region's countries could be resolved more rapidly were it not for U.S. and international reaction's interference, using the far-fetched "Afghan question" to mislead the international public.

OPPOSITION TO ZIA STANCE ON AFGHANISTAN NOTED

PM151617 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Feb 83 First Edition p 4

[Special correspondent O. Kitsenko report: "Demand for Political Settlement"]

[Text] Kabul, 14 Feb -- In Pakistan's democratic circles there is growing criticism of the military administration's policy with regard to neighboring Afghanistan. As is known, more than 80 centers for training Afghan rebels are in operation on Pakistani territory. At the same time the centers give military and sabotage training to some 8,000 mercenaries, who are trained by Pakistani specialists in subversive and sabotage activities as well as by American and other instructors. In a year these centers produce some 20,000 bandits, who are then sent into Afghan territory.

Many Pakistani politicians are demanding an end to this complicity by the military regime in U.S. aggression against the DRA and the commencement of a political settlement of the situation over that country not in words, but in deeds. As the BAKHTAR agency reports, the well-known Pashtun politician Khan Abdul Wali Khan, leader of the National Democratic Party of Pakistan, has resolutely condemned those who are trying to create obstacles in the path of such a settlement. Speaking in Peshawar, he stated that selfish politicians are acting in that way because they gain personal benefits from the situation over Afghanistan.

One of the leaders of the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy in Pakistan, Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi, has also sharply criticized the military regime's policy with regard to the DRA. The military regime, he stated at a meeting with journalists in Lahore, must make direct contact with Afghanistan's legitimate government so as to achieve a peaceful, political solution to all questions over Afghanistan.

Pakistani politicians stress that the main obstacle in the path of such a resolution of the Afghan problem is created by Washington. Instead of supporting the restoration of democracy in Pakistan, Nusrat Bhutto, leader of Pakistan's People's Party, stated in an interview the other day, the United States is supporting a regime which is linked with counterrevolution in neighboring Afghanistan.

CIA ACCUSED OF FOMENTING INDIAN SEPARATISM

PM171611 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Feb 83 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "India Indignant"]

[Text] Delhi, 5 Feb -- President Zail Singh of India has urged the people to increase vigilance in connection with the continuing intrigues of separatist forces operating inside the country. Speaking in the city of Rewa, he emphasized that certain powers are trying their best to destabilize the situation in India.

The local press reports the details of a recently exposed CIA plan aimed at splitting the country and undermining its influence in the international arena. As PATRIOT writes, the United States intended to split India into several states at odds with each other with the help of various kinds of subversion, the kindling of separatist sentiments, support for subversive elements and economic and political pressure.

However, even after the exposure of that plan the U.S. spy department did not abandon its conspiracy. The press reports new banditlike sallies by terrorists in the northeast of the republic. The American special services, according to the newspaper THE TELEGRAPH, are directly involved in them.

A statement published here by the All-Indian Peace and Solidarity Organization emphasizes that the sharp activation of intrigues by subversive forces directed from abroad is linked with the desire of Western powers to prevent the holding of the conference of nonaligned countries' heads of state and government, which opens in Delhi at the beginning of March.

On the initiative of the All-Indian Peace and Solidarity Organization a mass movement in defense of India's unity and territorial integrity and in support of its peace-loving policy has been launched throughout the country these days. Rallies and demonstrations have taken place in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and other states.

CIA PLANNING 'SUBVERSIVE BASE' NEAR INDIA

LD171447 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 17 Feb 83

[Text] The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency plans to set up a special subversive base in direct proximity to India, to subsequently send to India terrorists from the separatist rabble that fled the country.

The Allahabad paper NORTHERN PATRIKA reports that Choman, the CIA-maintained, self-styled president of the nonexistent state of Khalistan, received from his Washington masters a special task: to purchase an island in the Arabian Sea, not far from India, for use in training banned terrorist organization Dal Khalsa extremists. Dal Khalsa, as is known, is trying to split the State of Punjab from India so as to be able to set up the state of Khalistan.

LETTER PROTESTS KAMPUCHEAN DELEGATION AT UN

LD161421 Moscow TASS in English 1305 GMT 16 Feb 83

[Text] Geneva February 16 TASS -- A letter has been circulated as a working document at the 39th session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights currently under way here over the illegal presence at the session of representatives of so-called "Democratic Kampuchea." The delegations of Belorussia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, the PDRY, Cuba, Nicaragua, Poland, Syria, the USSR, the Ukraine, Czechoslovakia and Ethiopia, it said, declare that they regard as illegal the presence of persons claiming that they represent at the current session of the Human Rights Commission Kampuchea under the name of "Democratic Kampuchea."

It is well known, the letter said, that the sole existing Kampuchean state is the People's Republic of Kampuchea. During the free and general elections there in May 1981, which involved 97 percent of the population, the people of Kampuchea elected their National Assembly, their Council of State and the Council of Ministers.

On June 25, 1981, the National Assembly unanimously adopted a new Constitution of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. These facts along with the indisputable rebirth of the Kampuchean state after 1979 are irrefutable proof of the Kampuchean people's trust in and support for the policy conducted by the democratically-elected government and their readiness to reconstruct the country and foil any attemps to restore the Pol Pot regime of genocide or the camouflaged Pol Pot clique.

These events underlie the need for Kampuchea to be represented at the 39th session of the U.N. Human Rights Commission only by the delegates appointed by the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, who should take their legitimate seat at the United Nations Organisation.

SIHANOUK PRESENCE AT UPCOMING DELHI SUMMIT HIT

PM161307 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Feb 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Resolute Protest"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 15 Feb -- The Kampuchean people protest resolutely against attempts to insinuate former Prince Sihanouk into the seventh conference of heads of state and government of nonaligned countries, to be held in Delhi. This was stated by the participants in a mass meeting held in Battambang, the largest city in the west of Kampuchea.

As the KAMPUCHEAN NEWS AGENCY SPK reports, the speakers stressed that the ex-prince cannot speak for the Kampucheans, since he betrayed his own people's interests and aligns himself with the Pol Potites, whose hands are stained with the blood of millions of totally innocent people. Sihanouk is only a puppet in the hands of the Kampuchean's revolution's enemies, the underling of the imperialists and the forces of international reaction, it was said at the meeting.

The participants noted that, at his masters' will, the former monarch now heads a collection of bandits and murderers calling themselves the "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea." Kampuchea's enemies are gambling on this bloody gang in the struggle against the people's power in the country. Sihanouk is a smokescreen behind which the Pol Pot butchers are once again striving to dominate the Kampuchean people. But all attempts to hinder the Kampuchean nation's revival and halt the Kampuchean revolution's progressive development are doomed to failure, SPK notes in its commentary. The country is confidently following the path of building a new life and will resolutely rebuff any intrigues.

Only the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea is the sole legitimate representative of the Kampucheans. It was elected by democratic means, controls the country's entire territory and serves the people's true interests.

SRV PROTESTS U.S.-PRC TONKIN GULF OIL PROJECT

PM151429 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Feb 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "VNA Statement"]

[Text] The Vietnamese News Agency VNA has issued a statement in connection with the fact that China, according to VNA, has permitted U.S. oil companies to carry out exploration and exploitation of oil and gas deposits in Vietnam's territorial waters in the Gulf of Tonkin.

It is stressed in the statement that this action by China is an infringement of Vietnam's sovereignty.

The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, relying on irrefutable historical and legal documents, has repeatedly declared its sovereignty over Vietnam's territorial waters and continental shelf as well as over all natural resources in these areas. Foreign companies carrying out exploitation and extraction of oil and gas in violation of Vietnam's sovereignty bear the responsibility for all consequences which may result from these improper actions, the agency stresses.

MOSCOW DELEGATION RECEIVED BY CPV SECRETARY

LD151427 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Text] Hoang Tung, secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee, received a delegation from the Moscow Gorkom headed by Secretary Roganov which is in Hanoi on a friendly visit. During the conversation, Hoang Tung expressed his conviction that the fraternal friendship and cooperation between Moscow and Hanoi will continue to strengthen and devleop unceasingly into the future. Comrade Rogonov wished the Vietnamese people new successes in the implementation of the decisions of the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

USSR, VIETNAM SIGN PROTOCOL ON BROADCASTING TIES

PM171807 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Feb 83 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Protocol Signed"]

[Text] A working protocol on cooperation in the sphere of television and radio broadcasting was signed in Moscow 7 February between the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting and Vietnamese radio and television for the period 1983-1985.

The document was signed by S.G. Lapin, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, and Tran Lam, chairman of the Radio and Television Committee under the SRV Government Council.

GRISHIN, KAPEK SPEAK AT 'PRAGUE DAYS' MEETING

PM170945 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 8 Feb 83 p 1, 3

[Unattributed report: "Fraternal and Inviolable Friendship"]

[Excerpts] The opening of the Prague Days Festival in Moscow turned into a striking demonstration of the friendship between the peoples of the USSR and CSSR and between the working people of the two fraternal capitals. A meeting between representatives of the Soviet capital's working people and the Prague delegation took place yesterday at the state central concert hall to mark this occasion.

The Muscovites warmly and cordially greeted the emissaries of the Czechoslovak capital.

The meeting was addressed by V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, and A. Kapek, head of the Prague delegation, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of Prague CPCZ City Committee.

The meeting was also attended by O.B. Rakhmanin, first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; V.F. Promyslov, chairman of the Moscow City Soviet Ispolkom; R.F. Dementyeva, I.N. Ponomarev and B.V. Nikolskiy, secretaries of Moscow CPSU Gorkom; C. Lovetinsky, CSSR ambassador to the USSR, and members of friendship flights who have come to Moscow from the Czechoslovak capital in connection with the Prague Days Festival.

In his speech V.V. Grishin warmly and cordially greeted the guests from fraternal Prague on behalf of Moscow CPSU Gorkom and Moscow Soviet, as well as on behalf of the capital's working people. Through you, dear comrades, he said, the Muscovites convey fraternal greetings to the communists and all working people of the CSSR capital.

We are convinced, he noted, that the Prague Days in Moscow will be a major event in our city's political and cultural life, vivid and convincing evidence of the inviolable friendship between the USSR and CSSR peoples: they will be a new step in the further development of the traditional relations and cooperation between our capitals.

It is noteworthy that this festival is taking place in Moscow in the year of the 35th anniversary of the February victory of Czechoslovak working people over reaction, an anniversary which will be celebrated by the Soviet people together with the Czechoslovak people.

On the eve of this glorious jubilee we note with great satisfaction that in a historically brief period and thanks to the selfless labor of communists and all Czechoslovak people under the leadership of their Marxist-Leninist party, Czechoslovakia has created a socialist state whose economic might has grown incalculably and has achieved a high living standard for the working people.

Today, fulfilling the decisions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and in close alliance with the countries of the socialist community, Czechoslovakia is marching along the road of building a developed socialist society, scoring ever newer victories and achievements.

Muscovites are well aware that the working people of fraternal Prague have made and continue to make a significant contribution to these achievements of the Czechoslovak people, V.V. Grishin continued.

The successful fulfillment of plan targets and socialist pledges by the citizens of Prague contributes to the consistent solution of problems connected with the city's socioeconomic development and questions of improving the conditions for working people's labor and life and raising the people's well-being. Much construction is going on in the city, modern and beautiful buildings are being built, old quarters are being modernized and subway lines are under construction.

All these are aspects of the new, socialist Prague, of the new socialist way of life under which man, the country's working people, is at the center of the party's and state's attention.

The modern capital of the CSSR is not just the historical, revolutionary, cultural and administrative center of the state. It is also a city with a high concentration of industry and a large, politically mature and qualified working class whose selfless labor produces about 10 percent of the country's gross product and over 16 percent of the output of the CSSR's machine-building industry.

Allow me with all my heart to wish our comrades -- the communists and all working people of Prague -- new and great successes in building socialism and fulfilling the socioeconomic tasks set by the 16th CPCZ Congress, V.V. Grishin declared.

The Muscovites and all Soviet people highly appreciate the fact that the entire period of the postwar building of socialism in the CSSR has at the same time been a period of strengthening fraternal friendship and developing cooperation between our countries and peoples.

In his report to the 16th CPCZ Congress, Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, said: "The friendship and close cooperation with the Soviet Union for us is not only a revolutionary behest but the living reality and certainty on which we base all our plans and prospects for further development."

A reliable foundation for Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship is provided by the unity of the CPSU and the CPCZ, strengthened by the community of our goals and loyalty to the immortal ideas of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

The multifaceted relations between our capitals make a considerable contribution to the strengthening of Soviet-Czechoslovak relations, V.V. Grishin stressed. Many production and scientific collectives, vuzes and schools, cultural establishments and party, soviet, trade union and youth organizations in Moscow and Prague actively participate in the development of these relations.

The exchanges of experience in production and social work and of scientific and technical achievements, as well as the business contacts between working people in Moscow and Prague, have become an irreplaceable component of our daily life and help us to solve successfully the practical problems of the building of communism and socialism. There is no question that the Prague Days in Moscow are fully in keeping with these noble goals.

An exhibition entitled "Socialist Prague's 35 Years" opens tomorrow at the exhibition of national economic achievements. During the week there will be meetings between the collectives of Moscow enterprises and institutions and the Prague comrades who are here for the Prague Days. A conference will take place between front-tank production workers and innovators from the two capitals, Muscovites will familiarize themselves with presentations by Czechoslovak masters of the arts and amateur ensembles and with feature and documentary films from the CSSR, and there will be matches between Moscow and Prague sports teams.

We want to assure our Czechoslovak comrades that they will be given a cordial welcome in Moscow, and that they will be received everywhere as the dearest and closest friends, the speaker declared.

The year 1982 was remarkable one for our countries: the Soviet people, together with the peoples of the socialist countries and all progressive mankind, celebrated the 60th anniversary of the USSR's foundation.

The jubilee celebrations in Moscow became a vivid demonstration of the great achievements of socialism and the CPSU's Leninist national policy; They were convincing evidence of the unity of party and people and of the Soviet people's wholehearted support for the CPSU's consistent and purposeful domestic and foreign policy, aimed at consolidating the country's economic and defense might and at insuring peace in the world.

Together with all working people in the country, Muscovites worthily greeted the glorious jubilee and are successfully working to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the May and November 1982 plenums of the CPSU Central Committee.

This has been confirmed by the successful fulfillment of plan targets and high socialist pledges during the jubilee year.

Last year's shock work by Moscow working people facilitated the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the plan targets for the 2 years of the 5-year plan in terms of basic indicators in all sectors of the national economy.

The party and the government highly evaluated this selfless labor by the Muscovites. Following the results of the all-union socialist competition, the city of Moscow, 6 rayons and over 140 labor collectives have been awarded Challenge Red Banners of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee, and also of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU.

Strenuous and responsible tasks await the Muscovites in 1983. It is planned to introduce a series of measures aimed at the intensification of production on the basis of its systematic retooling, the introduction of new machinery and equipment and the comprehensive mechanization and automation of production processes. Great attention will be given to creating and starting up new types of high-quality outputs, including consumer goods.

The plans for 1983 foresee the further development of transport and communicatons, public health, education and culture, raising the standards of trade and consumer services and improving the work of other sectors dealing with services to the people.

A large program of capital construction is envisaged. Some R3.7 billion will be channeled into the construction and reconstruction of production and nonproduction installations. This will enable us to construct and commission some 3.45 million square meter of housing, 23 schools, 70 children's preschool establishments, 18 polyclinics and so on.

Guided by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the November 1982 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and by the principles and conclusions contained in the speeches by Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the Kremlin anniversary session. The capital's working people are working persistently and purposefully to ensure not only the fulfillment but the overfulfillment of the targets for the current year and for the 5-year plan as a whole.

Evidence of this can be seen in the high socialist pledges for the current year and the new patriotic initiatives by the labor collectives. Many workers have pledged to meet their personal targets for 1983 by the Great October celebrations and their personal 5-year plans by the 115th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth.

Enormous significance is attached to the broad dissemination of the initiative of Moscow's leading enterprises and organizations which have launched a movement for the further strengthening of labor and production discipline and law and order in the city. This initiative has been approved by the party gorkom and has met with general support among labor collectives.

The city party organization is taking measures to perfect the style and methods of party work and raise the role of party organizations in the solution of political and economic problems.

Our party, V.V. Grishin continued, looks upon the building of the communist society as a multifaceted task in which the solution of economic and social problems is organically linked with the education of the new man and the cultivation within him of communist conviction, an active life stance, a communist attitude toward labor and high moral standards.

The entire organizational and ideological education work by Moscow's party organizations is subordinated to the main objective: to mobilize the working people to fulfill the decisions of the 26th party congress and the November (1982) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the targets of the 11th 5-year plan, and the communist education of Muscovites.

Lasting peace is needed and the easing of international tension is necessary for the implementation of the plans for the building of communism and socialism in the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and all other countries of the socialist community.

U.S. imperialism and the aggressive NATO bloc are fanning the arms race and hatching plans to unleash a nuclear missile war. Under these conditions the coordinated actions of the USSR and the countries of the socialist community to strengthen universal peace and prevent a new world war acquire exceptionally high significance.

V.V. Grishin then stressed the exceptionally high significance of the docuemnts adopted at the Prague conference of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee, including the new proposal by the socialist countries to conclude a treaty on the mutual renunciation of force and the maintenance of peaceful relations between the member states of the two military-political groups, the Warsaw Pact and NATO.

The peaceful steps undertaken by the socialist countries have met with full approval and ardent support among the Soviet people, the working people in the countries of the socialist community and all progressive people in the world, the speaker noted.

Together with fraternal Czechoslovakia and the other allied socialist countries we are strengthening our collective defense within the framework of the Warsaw Pact, which is a reliable guarantee of peace and security in Europe.

Our fraternal alliance has always been distinguished by profound respect for and trust in one another and a sincere mutual interest in the successes of our friends.

The achievements of working people in the USSR and Czechoslovakia and in the other countries of the socialist community in the sphere of domestic and foreign policy are successes in our joint struggle for the triumph of the bright ideals of communism, for peace and security among the peoples.

In conclusion V.V. Grishin conveyed to the communists and all working people of Prague ardent greetings from the Muscovites, together with wishes for further successes in building a developed socialist society and in fulfilling the decisions of the 16th CPCZ Congress.

Then Comrade A. Kapek, who was warmly greeted by those present, addressed the meeting.

This time the Prague Days in Moscow are taking place at a time which is significant for us, a time which will see the completion of 35 years since that day when the Czechoslovak working people, inspired by Leninist ideas and led by the Communist Party, fianlly defeated the bourgeoisie.

The victorious February of 1948 opened for us the road to socialism. Dear Soviet comrades, finally, irreversibly and forever, we march shoulder to shoulder with you toward socialism, peace and progress, for the well-being of our peoples, Comrade A. Kapek said.

February's 35th anniversary and its revolutionary behests are for us a great and honorable obligations, calling upon us first and foremost to stand always in the vanguard of the struggle to implement the program for the building of developed socialism. This is exactly the historic task set before us by the 14th, 15th and 16th congresses of our Communist Party. Our example along this road is provided by the results achieved by the Soviet people in the accomplishment of the tasks set by the congresses of the glorious CPSU, A. Kapek then noted.

February's behests oblige us constantly to strengthen and to cherish the Marxist-Leninist character of our Communist Party and its leading role in society. They also oblige us to ensure that our Communist Party, following your example, should daily and constantly deepen its ties with the working people and above all with the working class. Our task is to hand down to our young generation the behest of victorious February so that it may be deeply aware of these great ideals and resolve in their spirit the complex problems of today and the future. This is the most solid guarantee that Czechoslovakia's young people will take over the baton of friendship with the Soviet Union and the young generation of Soviet people.

Socialist Prague is today a rapidly growing large socialist city with a powerful industry and a large working class which is politically developed and armed with rich revolutionary traditions. It is a city with a varied cultural life. Its development, progressing according to a general plan, reflects our basic striving to remodel Prague on Moscow and turn it into the model capital of a socialist state.

The road we have covered and the tasks and problems awaiting us have not been and will not be easy. We have overcome many economic problems and hardships, we have fought against opportunism within our ranks and against attacks by the class enemy in the late sixties. Nevertheless, we have always been aware of the great fortune that, standing side by side with us, we have had a strong, selfless and most loyal comrade: The Soviet people, their country and their victorious Communist Party.

In the past we learned from you how to defeat the class enemy, and today we learn from you how to fulfill the set tasks, how to solve problems and how to struggle for the goals of communism.

Your wonderful Moscow is an example for us, A. Kapek said. We are striving to gradually transform Prague into a model major socialist center. This task was set before us by the 16th CPCZ Congress.

Continuing, A. Kapek noted that, despite the successful fulfillment of plans for the past 2 years of the current 5-year plan, there are complex problems in the future. Nevertheless, we are inclined toward pessimism, he said. Our economy has already managed to resolve a number of difficult problems, while simultaneously raising the intensification of its development. We have managed to maintain the continuity of industrial production and have created conditions for its dynamic development. During the process of solving all these complex technical problems we have been inspired by the knowledge that we are a component part of a large and powerful alliance, within which mutual relations are based on the principle of socialist internationalism and the close economic cooperation of the socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union. This creates a feeling of confidence on which we are relying in the fulfillment of the tasks set by the Seventh 5-year Plan for our national economic development and in the implementation of the social program set out by the 16th CPCZ Congress.

The Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee recently held its conference in Prague, the speaker continued. The important documents it adopted and which are supported by all our people are aimed at the preservation and strengthening of peace throughout the world. At the same time the conference clearly showed that, although the road to lasting peace has not been and will not be easy, nevertheless such a road exists. In this connection Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU central committee, said clearly at the festive meeting to mark the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the USSR: "We believe it is possible to stave off the threat hanging over the European peoples and over the peoples of the whole world. It is fully possible to salvage and strengthen peace in Europe, and without any detriment to anyone's security."

We assure you, dear comrade, A. Kapek continued, that in the struggle for peace you have a reliable, selfless and active ally and comrade in arms in the Prague communists and the working people of Prague.

Finally A, Kapek conveyed to Moscow's working people warm fraternal greetings from the Communists and all working people of the capital of Czechoslovakia and expressed wishes for new successes in fulfilling the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress and in transforming Moscow into a model communist city.

More on Meeting

PM180931 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 9 Feb 83 p 1

[Unattributed report under the rubric "Prague Days in Moscow": "Friendly Conversation"]

[Excerpt] The Prague city delegation led by A. Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the Prague City Party Committee, which is visiting Moscow, visited Moscow CPSU Gorkom yesterday. The delegation was received by V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow Party Gorkom.

He described to the visitors the ways in which the capital's working people are fulfilling the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the prospects for Moscow's economic and social development and the work being done in party organizations and labor collectives to implement the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum decisions.

The efforts of Moscow's working people are directed toward accelerating scientific and technical progress, raising labor productivity, increasing production and improving output quality.

In the desire to increase their contribution to the cause of communist building the collectives of leading enterprises have adopted at workers meetings socialist pledges aimed at strengthening discipline and improving labor organization.

A. Kapek described the work of Prague's working people to implement the 16th CPCZ Congress decisions and improve the economy's efficiency. The main emphasis here is on intensive factors for the development of the national economy.

The head of the Prague delegation noted that Muscovites' experience in transforming their city into model communist city is assisting the inhabitants of Prague in resolving the task of turning their capital into a model socialist city.

During the conversation the great importance of further developing and strengthening the fraternal friendship and cooperation between Moscow and Prague was stressed.

Taking part in the meeting were R.F. Dementyeva, L.A. Borisov, B.V. Nikolskiy and I.N. Ponomarev, Moscow CPSU Gorkom secretaries, and responsible workers of the party gorkom.

(Zdenko Cheben), minister plenipotentiary and adviser at the CSSR Embassy in the Soviet Union, was also at the meeting.

USSR GREETING TO HUNGARY ON TREATY ANNIVERSARY

PM181027 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Feb 83 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee;

To Comrade Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council;

To Comrade Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers.

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers send to you, dear comrades, and through you to the MSZMP Central Committee, the Hungarian Presidential Council, the Hungarian Council of Ministers and the fraternal Hungarian people, cordial congratulations and best wishes on the 35th anniversary of the signing of the Soviet-Hungarian Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

This historic act played an important part in the formation of new, genuinely fraternal relations between the Soviet Union and Hungary and proved a substantial factor for preserving peace and consolidating security in Europe. The many years of experience of Soviet-Hungarian ties convincingly proves the unfading significance of the principles of socialist internationalism incorporated in the treaty -- principles which are consolidated in the new treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance signed in 1967.

Relations between our countries' peoples are built on firm foundations. They are united by common vital interests and goals in building socialism and communism. The Soviet Union and Hungary cooperate fruitfully in all spheres of public life. Together with the other fraternal states, they participate actively in the activity of the Warsaw Pact organization and CEMA. Complete unity characterizes the views of the CPSU and the MSZMP on all the most important questions of today. Our parties rightly see the main guarantee of averting the danger of war emanating from aggressive imperialist circles and see that of ensuring a general improvement in the international situation in the socialist community's cohesion and in strengthening collaboration among all progressive and peace-loving forces.

Soviet communists and all the Soviet people will continue to do everything possible to steadily strengthen the fraternal alliance, indestructible friendship and all-round cooperation between our parties, peoples and states.

We wish you and all the communists and working people of fraternal Hungary great new successes in building a developed socialist society and in creative labor to implement the 12th MSZMP Congress decisions for the sake of socialism and peace.

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers.

Anniversary Meeting Held

LD181212 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 17 Feb 83

[Text] A meeting of representatives of Moscow workers dedicated to the 35th anniversary of the Soviet-Hungarian Treaty opened today in the Hall of Columns in the House of Unions. In the Presidium were Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials. In the speeches it was noted that Soviet-Hungarian cooperation in all fields yields fruitful results, helps the peoples of both countries to solve successfully the tasks of communist and socialist construction and to struggle jointly for a stable peace.

KULIKOV MEETS WITH KADAR DURING OFFICIAL VISIT

LD180041 Moscow TASS in English 2006 GMT 17 Feb 83

[Text] Budapest February 17 TASS -- Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, has received here today Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the joint armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty member countries, paying an official visit to Hungary.

The meeting, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the MTI News Agency reports, was attended by Mihaly Korom, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and General of the Army Lajos Czinege, minister of defence of the Hungarian People's Republic.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS USSR-BULGARIAN TRADE PROTOCOL

PM171623 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Feb 83 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Development of Cooperation"]

[Text] Talks have been successfully completed in Moscow between government trade delegations of the USSR and Bulgaria and a protocol has been signed on trade turnover between the two countries for 1983.

The protocol takes into account the side's commitments stemming from the agreement on trade turnover and payments between the USSR and Bulgaria for 1981-1985 and other economic agreements and enshrines the positive results of mutually advantageous cooperation achieved in the course of the fulfillment of the comprehensive program for the further intensification and improvement of cooperation and the development of the CEMA countries' socialist economic integration.

The volume of trade turnover between the USSR and Bulgaria will increase by comparison with trade turnover in 1982 and exceed R10 billion.

In 1983 specialization and production sharing between the USSR and Bulgaria will be further developed mainly in the sphere of machine building, which will help to accelerate technical progress in various spheres of the two countries' national economies.

Various metal cutting machine tools, electrical mining and chemical equipment, automobiles, tires, tractors, aircraft and other types of machinery and equipment will be delivered to Bulgaria from the USSR in 1983.

Deliveries of the basic types of raw and semifinished materials necessary to ensure the further development of Bulgaria's national economy, including oil, natural gas, coal, electricity, iron ore, metals, cottons, chemicals and other goods, will continue from the USSR to Bulgaria.

In deliveries from Bulgaria to the USSR a considerable place is taken by machinery and equipment, including hoisting and transport equipment, agricultural machinery, computer hardware, communications equipment and other types of machinery and equipment.

Deliveries of soda ash, synthetic corded textiles, brandy, tobacco, toxins and other chemical goods in which the USSR national economy is interested will also be continued from Bulgaria to the Soviet Union.

There will be the traditional deliveries of Bulgarian consumer goods to the Soviet Union, in particular sewn and knitted and fur articles, cigarettes, medical supplies, furniture food and other agricultural goods.

The fulfillment of commitments for mutual deliveries of the commodities envisaged by the protocol will promote the plan-governed development of the two countries' national economies, the enhancement of production efficiency and the fuller satisfaction of the growing requirements of the population of the USSR and Bulgaria.

The talks took place in an atmosphere of friendship, comradely mutual understanding and fruitful business cooperation.

The protocol was signed by N.D. Komarov, USSR first deputy minister of foreign trade, and K. Khristov, Bulgarian minister of foreign trade.

CHEYSSON BEGINS 'COOPERATION' TALKS WITH GROMYKO

Signs Scientific Agreement

LD171120 Moscow TASS in English 1101 GMT 17 Feb 83

[Text] Moscow Frebruary 17 TASS -- A programme for deepening Soviet-French cooperation in science and technology for 1983-1993 was signed here today by Andrey Gromyko, the foreign minister of the USSR, and by Claude Cheysson, the French minister for external relations.

TASS Reports on Talks

LD171536 Moscow TASS in English 1523 GMT 17 Feb 83

[Text] Moscow February 17 TASS -- Talks have begun in Moscow today between Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and Claude Cheysson, minister of external relations of France, paying an official visit to the Soviet Union. Problems of the present-day world situation and basic approaches of the Soviet Union and France to them were touched upon during the talks.

Andrey Gromyko stressed that the CPSU and the Soviet Government were consistently pursuing in international affairs a course of strengthening peace, repelling aggression, protecting the legitimate rights of the peoples and supporting their struggle for freedom and independence. Peace is a priority task for all the states, for all the statesmen. The conviction was expressed that the Soviet Union and France could, as had been the case in the past on many occasions, cooperate actively between themselves in the interests of peace.

Setting forth the main directions of France's foreign policy, Claude Cheysson stated his country's commitment to peace and defence of the rights of nations and people, stressing the positive role which can be played by the Soviet Union and France despite differences in the social system and in the positions on some international issues for consolidating cooperation between states and especially for eliminating the existing hotbeds of tension.

The ministers started examination of concrete international problems, including the Middle East situation.

The talks are being held in a business-like, constructive atmosphere.

Soviet Officials Attend Luncheon

LD172110 Moscow TASS in English 1923 GMT 17 Feb 83

[Text] Moscow February 17 TASS -- Talks have begun in Moscow today between Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson, who arrived in the Soviet capital on an official visit on Wednesday.

The main item on the agenda of the talks was a detailed examination of international problems from the point of view of the need to strengthen peace and lower tension in a number of areas, first and foremost in the Middle East. The talks brought out considerable closeness of the points of view of the Soviet Union and France as regards the need to settle crisis situations through talks, without resorting to use or threat of force. It was reiterated, in particular, that both countries advocate the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East and are prepared to continue the practice of opinion exchanges and consultations between them to further this goal. The talks are taking place in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere.

Andrey Gromyko and Claude Cheysson signed a program for extending Soviet-French cooperation in science and technology for 1983-1993.

The Soviet foreign minister gave today a luncheon in honour of the French external relations minister, at which Andrey Gromyko and Claude Cheysson exchanged speeches.

The luncheon was attended by Petr Demichev, alternate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of culture of the USSR, Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Guriy Marchuk, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Stepan Chervonenko, department head at the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials.

The French external relations minister placed a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier next to the Kremlin Wall and flowers at the memorial plaque to the "Normandie-Nieman" Air Force regiment.

In the evening Andrey Gromyko and Claude Cheysson attended a performance in the Bolshoi Theatre.

Gromyko Speech

LD171627 Moscow TASS in English 1610 GMT 17 Feb 83

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow February 17 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, gave a luncheon today in honour of French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson, who is paying an official visit to Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

Andrey Gromyko said in his speech:

"Welcoming in Moscow the external relations minister of France, a country with which we have traditionally good relations, we proceed from the fact that the talks and conversations which have begun today and those which will follow make it possible to discuss directly the key problems of the present-day situation in Europe and in the world and to examine jointly the contribution that the Soviet Union and France can make towards improving it.

"Confirmation is given again to the old truth that there is no other means of looking for and finding ways to safeguard peace than contacts, talks and extensive political intercourse between states. This holds particularly true of the present-day situation, when the task of averting nuclear war, a common task of all the peoples and states, has assumed priority."

"Perhaps, you and we do not agree entirely on the causes of the aggravation of international affairs. The Soviet leadership has its own and quite definite opinion on this score, and it is well known. But both the Soviet Union and France cannot help seeing that the world situation is alarming and that peace in Europe, the foundation of which was strengthened during the 1970's, remains fragile.

"Our two countries cannot help agreeing that urgent steps are needed to return international relations onto the footing of detente and cooperation. We would like to regard your visit to Moscow as evidence of the fact that any understanding is growing in France and, in a broader context, in Western Europe as a whole, that states with different social systems should combine their efforts for the sake of a peaceful future of the peoples."

"The main thing is to prevent Europe and the world from being engulfed by another wave of the arms race, and the arms stockpiles from growing even higher.

"In this sense the year of 1983 may become decisive in many respects. The course of international developments in Europe and in the world at large will depend to a great extent on progress at the talks on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe and on strategic arms. The stakes here are so high that they cannot help affecting all the countries and peoples, primarily those in Europe. No state and no government can evade responsibility for the destinies of the world that is vested in it."

"On what concerns the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe, the Soviet Union offers a simple and fair accord. As noted by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuriy V. Andropov, we do not want to have in the zone of Europe a single missile, or a single plane more than on the side of the North Atlantic alliance. We favour balance at the lowest possible level, but precisely balance, equilibrium.

"And if the other side really wanted to reach an accord, it would be engaged in business-style work at the negotiating table, rather than publicising the total unacceptable option based on imperial ambitions or sending emissaries all over the world to delude people.

"That matter is that Washington's 'zero option' is aimed not at reaching accord with the Soviet Union, but at basing at any cost American missiles in Western Europe. This cannot be seen only by those people who do not want to see the real situation."

"It would be naive to believe, should the deployment of new American missiles on European soil go ahead, that the Soviet Union will not adopt appropriate measures to prevent the disruption of the existing equilibrium. But it will be then at a higher level of armaments. Will this turn enhance someone's security? Of course not.

"The Warsaw Treaty member-states advanced recently in Prague a new big initiative -- a proposal to conclude a special treaty on mutual non-use of military force and maintenance of relations of peace between member-states of the Warsaw Treaty Organisation and NATO."

"Many figures in the NATO countries repeatedly claimed in the past that one cannot undertake any steps restricting the use of nuclear weapons by countries of the bloc, since, allegedly, there is a danger that the Soviet Union may attack Western countries with only conventional weapons. Of course, there is not a grain of truth in these assertions. Here is our reply to these figures. If you fear an attack from the Soviet Union or the Warsaw Treaty countries in general, why then do you not agree that both groupings, NATO and the Warsaw Treaty, assume the pledge on mutual non-use against each other of nuclear and any types of weaponry? Why those whom we approached with this proposal failed to give a positive response over the period following its advancement in the Prague declaration? We would like to hope that this proposal will receive thorough attention in France."

"The overall improvement of the world situation was initiated on the European Continent on more than one occasion in history. Today, too, there are proper conditions in Europe to give the second wind to a policy of detente. The Madrid meeting, which the other day entered its most crucial phase, is the touchstone of whether everyone wants this to happen.

"The Soviet Union stands for the successful completion of the Madrid forum. We would like to count on better mutual understanding with France, primarily with regard to the adoption of a decision to convene a conference on measures to build confidence and security and to promote disarmament in Europe."

"The Soviet Union and France have more than once given the world a good example of how states with different social systems should build their relationship. It was our states that initiated the policy of international detente and put considerable efforts into building the edifice of European security. Our country continues to attach much importance to concerted efforts with France in favour of detente and peace, first and foremost in Europe.

"The Soviet Union proceeds from the assumption that there are realistic possibilities for promoting mutual understanding between our two countries also as regards the elimination of seats of tension in different parts of the world. The considerable experience of cooperation accumulated by the Soviet Union and France also speaks in favour of this."

"Cannot the USSR and France, for instance, contribute towards establishing a just and lasting peace in the Middle East by the collective efforts of all the interested parties? Indeed, even those who nurtured illusions about the policy of separate anti-Arab deals have seen for themselves what the outcome of this policy is. Israel and its backers actually occupied Lebanon before the eyes of the whole world. They together with Israel are tearing it apart, violating not only the U.N. Security Council's resolutions but also their own promises. The Soviet Union strongly rejects this imperialist policy.

"Quite recently Washington announced a plan to establish a so-called central strategic command to concern itself with a vast area of Southwest Asia and the Near and Middle East, including up to a score countries. This plan means in effect that the United States is arrogating to itself the right to intervene militarily with regard to any of these countries even over certain domestic developments in them which Washington thinks unacceptable."

"This is a doctrine of international plunder. Its philosophy is simple: If Washington does not like some internal changes in countries of the region, this means it will not stop at imposing an order which suits it by sword and fire. Every state, which displays real concern for its independence and sovereignty, cannot fail to reject this plan with indignation.

"The Soviet Union emphatically rejects any claims by the United States, or any other country to dictate to other countries and peoples their orders and their laws, and to interfere in their domestic affairs.

"I think it will not be erroneous to say that there is also room for further improvement of bilateral relations between the USSR and France. If we correctly understand the intentions of the French side, obvious is the mutual desire to advance onward along this path." [sentence as received]

"Our trade, economic, scientific and technical cooperation is acquiring an increasingly broader scope, involving into its orbit tens and hundreds of organisations and firms from both sides, bringing tangible and mutual benefits. It is a cause for satisfaction that the Soviet Union and France cooperate in these areas on solid grounds.

"Our specialists and scientists highly estimate the new programme of deepening cooperation in the field of science and engineering for the period between 1983 and 1993, which we have just signed. There is no doubt that it will give fresh impetus to diverse and fruitful relations in this area.

"In brief, given the mutual aspiration towards expanding the areas of accord and cooperation, we can be confident about the success of our future relations. The Soviet Union, its leadership, on their part, firmly orient themselves at that."

Cheysson Speech

LD171842 Moscow TASS in English 1748 GMT 17 Feb 83

[Text] Moscow February 17 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, has given a luncheon today in honour of French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson, who is paying an official visit to Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet Government. Claude Cheysson said in his speech at the luncheon that there was no more important task for both France and the Soviet Union than that of preserving peace. Our peoples were badly hurt by the war and went through too many tragic trials for this to be forgotten. The struggle jointly waged by the two countries will never be forgotten in France. The wreaths I have placed at the Monument to the Unknown Soldier and at the memorial plaque to the glorious Normandie-Nieme Squadron bear proof of this fact. France wants peace and is prepared to exert every effort to make those who think about war change their minds.

France has regained its place in the world today, she speaks about everything forthrightly, quite independently and with due regard for a number of basic principles.

The French Government under the leadership of President Francois Mitterrand has set out the main directions of the foreign policy: independence, loyalty to alliances and commitments, spirit of cooperation, keeping from interference in internal affairs of other states, respect for human rights, assistance to developing countries. My visit to Moscow is in keeping with this line. It is precisely on this basis that we wish to deepen the dialogue with the Soviet Union. This dialogue exists, it was never disrupted. A more constructive, useful nature should be imparted to it.

Peace depends on the balance of forces in Europe and in the whole world. It is necessary to keep this balance at the lowest possible level. This is why the French Government supports the efforts exerted at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva. A positive result of these talks would be an important milestone on the right track, would make it possible to prevent horrible consquences, would open new prospects. France and all French men and women would strongly welcome their success.

At the same time Claude Cheysson was developing the idea that France's security must not be threatened by or dependent on other states, including those states that are its allies, and that, therefore, the French nuclear forces, being independent, cannot be taken into consideration at the Geneva talks. Claude Cheysson set out the terms on which France will be prepared to join the talks on nuclear disarmament in the future.

Claude Cheysson noted further that France is interested in the Madrid meeting ending in a success, including the adoption of a decision to convene a conference on confidence-building measures and security and disarmament in Europe.

Claude Cheysson spoke in support of the principles of non-aggression and non-use of force to settle different international conflicts. It is necessary that the importance of these substantive principles embraced by all, in particular, within the framework of the United Nations, should be reiterated constantly. He spoke in favour of talks which can produce decisions meeting the legitimate security interests of the sides with due respect for the rights of the peoples to independence and selfdetermination. In this context the minister advocated a political settlement in Afghanistan.

Loyal to the traditions born of the great French Revolution of 1789-1793, Claude Cheysson said, the French people attach particular importance to human rights. These principles also feature in the Helsinki Final Act. The adoption of certain steps in the field of information, conditions for the work of journalists and the activities of trade unions could have a positive effect on the atmosphere of international relations.

Touching furthermore on conflicts in different parts of the world, Claude Cheysson said that many of them have been provoked by international economic and monetary turmoil. Aid to the developing countries therefore is a substantial factor of safeguarding peace and France will make every effort to contribute to this major cause. It would like to continue an active policy of cooperation for the development of the Third World. France appeals to all the industrialized countries to increase governmental aid to development.

Claude Cheysson voiced satisfaction with the successful progress of bilateral Franco-Soviet cooperation in many fields. As for those fields the situation in which could be improved to mutual benefit, France is prepared to show goodwill, of course, without prejudice to French security, and nothing and no one will prevent us from doing so.

As for cooperation in science and technology, Soviet-French cooperation has been well organized in many important areas, which is borne out by the agreement that has just been signed for extending scientific cooperation in 1983-1993. The success of last year's Franco-Soviet space flight exemplifies what we can jointly achieve. I think that in this field, too, we will not limit ourselves to what we have already accomplished. A fresh impetus to cooperation has been given by the good results of the work of the session of the "Grand Commission" in Paris.

Cultural contacts between the Soviet Union and France are particularly strong because they are being inspired by a long-standing tradition, which is in accord with the profound mutual attraction of our two peoples.

History has been bringing our countries closer together during centuries. The results of this cooperation are rather positive but we could have achieved better results and should view the future with optimism. Artistic exchanges during the recent period were keynoted by such major events as the Moscow-Paris exhibition and the Messiaen Music Festival. The mixed commission which will presently convene in Paris, should find new themes for cooperation which could enrich both our countries. Claude Cheysson pointed to social sciences as an example.

It is necessary better to understand each other for bilateral relations to be truly mutually beneficial. Claude Cheysson suggested that a year of the French language be held in the Soviet Union, just as a year of the Russian language was held in France last year. This could contribute to mutual understanding between the two nations.

Having expressed general satisfaction with the state of affairs in trade -- trade exchanges have trebled during the past five years -- and with the fact that the contacts between the two countries in industry, agriculture and trade are multiplying, Claude Cheysson, citing relevant figures, stated that France was worried by imbalance in its trade with the Soviet Union. France, he stressed, believes in the future of economic relations with the Soviet Union. She has demonstrated this by signing last year an agreement for the supply of Soviet natural gas during [as received] 25 years. The governments of the USSR and France have decided to restore the balance of their trade exchanges by breaking new ground, in particular, in the field of the agro-industrial complex and food industry and equipment.

Claude Cheysson expressed the hope that the Soviet trade partners would make efforts to expand their purchases from France. We see that the situation is improving and hope that the trend will remain in 1983.

France and the Soviet Union have been knowing each other for a long time. Our countries are responsible powers and it is important that dialogue between them should continue and extend. It is in this constructive spirit that I am paying my first official visit to the Soviet Union. The year of 1982 saw substantial progress in the economy, science and culture and we should advance on this road.

Paris on Points Raised

LD171656 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 17 Feb 83

[Excerpts] In Moscow next Monday Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, will receive Claude Cheysson, minister of external relations. Claude Cheysson will convey a message from Francois Mitterrand to the Kremlin chief.

Meanwhile, Mr Cheysson will have a series of private talks with Soviet counterpart Andrey Gromyko today. Essentially there will be talk on the points of difference between Paris and Moscow: Poland, the invasion of Afghanistan and Euromissiles. Ralph Pinto is on the spot in the Soviet capital to follow Mr Cheysson's visit:

The first meeting to discuss diplomacy took place in a grand hall in the presence of the foreign minister. Speaking for France, Claude Cheysson referred again to Afghanistan, Poland and the question of Euromissiles as obstacles. While these sore points exist, there can be no normal dialogue with you Soviets, normal in the sense of regular meetings and political cooperation. But there are other issues on which we, the French, must try to find points of agreement with you in Moscow. Thus the French minister will question the Soviets on the Middle East, and let us not forget that he is returning from Baghdad, Damascus and Amman and saw Soviet penetration and influence there. He has questions to ask them on aid to the poorest countries of the world, for which the Russians do not do a great deal, and on the world crisis in general.

U.S. 'INTERVENTION' SEEN IN FRG ELECTIONS

LD171803 Moscow TASS in English 1743 GMT 17 Feb 83

["Blatant Intervention" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow February 17 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Vladimir Serov writes:

President Reagan's administration is never shy when it thinks it necessary to intervene in the internal affairs of other countries. This is exemplified anew by the statements of the President at his latest televised press conference in Washington.

Discussing the consequences of the possible installation in West Germany of a government that would reject the plan to deploy new U.S. nuclear missiles in the country, Reagan categorically stated that he thought it would do enormous damage to U.S. policy. Since the right-wing conservative bloc CDU/CSU [Christian Democratic Union/Christian Socialist Union] unconditionally supports Washington's nuclear-missile plans, the U.S. President's statement can only be viewed as blatant intervention in the election campaign in West Germany on the side of that bloc.

U.S. Vice-President Bush's recent visit to Western Europe also pursued this objective. He himself, according to the French weekly POINT, did not conceal the fact that his tour was something like a rescue mission. The main tool in his "mission" was Reagan's pseudo "zero option," constituting the basis of the foreign policy election platform of the CDU/CSU bloc.

The CDU/CSU leaders are echoing the American leaders and Franz-Joseph Strauss is particularly consistent in this vein. Speaking in Passau, in the hall decorated with placards bearing the CSU's motto "we will restore order in Germany," Strauss stressed the mythical "Soviet threat" and strongly advocated the deployment of U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles in West Germany as early as this year.

Following the example of certain leaders on the other side of the ocean, the Bavarian politician criticised the participants in the anti-war movement, calling them "ignorants and dregs of society." According to him, renunciation of new U.S. missiles would mean "an end of democracy and return to...primitive forms of life!"

Such a danger does exist, admittedly. But it is posed from a very different quarter. It is not the renumciation of U.S. missiles but their deployment in West Germany as the Pentagon's first strike weapons that would expose West Germany to nuclear retaliation, which could be fatal. This would really mean "return to primitive forms of life" if life survived at all.

As for the USSR, it seeks peace and mutually-beneficial cooperation with West Germany, just as with other Western countries. Hence its proposals, aimed at lessening the level of military confrontation in Europe.

EGON BAHR VIEWS ANDROPOV'S PEACE INITIATIVES

LD161935 Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 16 Feb 83

[Text] West Berlin February 16 TASS -- Egon Bahr, member of the Presidium of the Board of the SPD [Social Democratic Party] Party (FRG), said in an interview with the West Berlin BLICKPUNKT journal that the Soviet peace initiatives put forward by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and aimed at curbing the arms race and strengthening peace, are of a constructive and far-reaching character, they are capable of giving a fresh impetus to the Geneva talks.

He expressed conviction that on its party the West should also get moving on that issue.

As Egon Bahr said in the interview, the decisive motive behind the Soviet Union's actions is to put an end to the arms race.

FRG POLITICIANS ADVOCATE 'INTERIM SOLUTION'

DW162056 Moscow in German to Germany 1700 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Valentin Sakharov commentary entitled: "What Is Behind the Term 'Interim Solution' in the Medium-Range Missiles Issue?"]

[Text] Bundeswehr Chief Woerner and former Bundeswehr Minister Strauss have taken the floor at the same meeting -- at the 20th meeting of military experts in Munich.

Formerly both politicians were known on the Rhine for their obsession to obtain nuclear weapons. It therefore is only natural that Woerner and Strauss were speaking about nuclear medium-range missiles in Munich.

Mr Woerner is a relative newcomer in this field, whereas the desire to obtain medium-range missiles is inherent in Mr Strauss. In the fifties, Strauss had endorsed the plan of NATO Commander Norsted which provided for the stationing of roughly 600 medium-range missiles. In so doing, he totally rejected the proposal of the socialist countries for creating a nuclear-free zone in Central Europe. Mr Strauss had also vehemently supported Chancellor Erhardt who early in the sixties made the proposal in Washington to jointly set up the multilateral fleet equipped with medium-range missiles. Seen from this angle it is understandable that nobody in Europe was surprised when Strauss and Woerner rejoiced at NATO's missile decision, which they have been preaching now since the fall of 1979.

Ever since the USSR-U.S. negotiations on medium-range weapons began in Geneva, the two politicians have acted as the most ardent advocates of the so-called zero option, which involves the renunciation of U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles. Woerner and Strauss also took a similar stance recently at the 20th meeting of military experts in Munich. They advocated the zero option even though they knew quite well that it is unacceptable to the Soviet Union, because the Soviet Union needs a certain number of medium-range missiles in order to counterbalance the land and sea based medium-range missile potential of France and Britain. The United States, however, does not want to take these British and French medium-range systems into account at the Geneva negotiations.

The Bonn cabinet and its ministers defend the U.S. position. At the same time, however, Genscher, Woerner and Strauss are introducing the term "interim solution". What this means is a reduction in the Soviet medium-range missiles and then in turn a reduction in the proposed stationing of U.S. Pershing-II and cruise missiles. Clearly stated this means: An interim solution guarantees the stationing of U.S. medium-range missiles in the FRG and in other NATO countries.

Those who in Bonn propose and defend an interim solution want the Pershing-II and the cruise missiles. This was most plainly stated at the 20th meeting of military experts in Munich by Mr Strauss who demanded emphatically: The people of the FRG ought to be told that they must be prepared to accept the stationing of missiles in the event that the zero option fails to be achieved. It therefore, becomes evident that the parties of the Bonn government coalition are continuing in the military rigidity of the fifties -- a rigidity that isolated the FRG for so long in Europe.

ITALY'S ARREST OF AEROFLOT OFFICIAL SCORED

LD171714 Moscow TASS in English 1708 GMT 17 Feb 83

[Text] Moscow February 17 TASS -- The Italian authorities have arrested without any grounds V. Pronin, the Aeroflot representative in Rome. At the same time they demanded without any reasons that two more Aeroflot officials leave the country.

These actions by the Italian authorities cannot be assessed otherwise but as a deliberately planned hostile action with regard to the Soviet Union, which cannot but damage Soviet-Italian relations and create artificial obstacles in the way of their further development. They tally by their spirit with the line towards undermining detente pursued by certain circles in the West.

The Soviet Government has lodged its resolute protest with the Italian Government and demanded an immediate release of Soviet citizen V. Pronin.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA ON ITALIAN PRESS 'POLEMIC'

PM161101 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 15 Feb 83 p 3

[Ya. Khabarov "Rejoinder": "In a Fit of Polemics"]

[Text] A SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA article on the situation in the Mediterranean (see No 28) ruffled the fur of the Italian press. Some papers distorted the facts, building mountains of anti-Soviet fables. Only the editorial board of CORRIERE DELLA SERA had the courage to admit what it called "factual inaccuracies" in its piece. It confirmed our reference to an article by D. Frescobaldi which talked of a "readiness to deploy cruise missiles and Pershings at bases in Sicily." This was a smack in the face for the established loud mouths.

We welcome the admission of an error. Only the reader should have been told about this not after an official Italian Foreign Ministry "explanation" but following the publication of the piece by D. Frescobaldi. The references to CORREIERE DELLA SERA being a "nongovernment newspaper" are unconvincing. After all, an Italian paper should know its own government's position. Finally, the Italian paper's statement that SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA had entered into "polemics" with the Italian Foreign Ministry can only be the result of a fit of anti-Sovietism. We didn't start this argument. It was started by confirmed anti-Soviets who saw our article as an opportunity to attack the Soviet press, and our reply to them was in the form of a perfectly natural clarification of the reference to the Italian source. We were not indulging in "polemics" but were expressing satisfaction that an Italian Foreign Ministry spokesman had explained the actual situation and refuted the allegations which came not from us but from CORRIERE DELLA SERA.

This event would not have merited detailed analysis had it not been a significant example of the ways of the bourgeois press.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA: UK RECEIVES TR-1 SPYPLANE

PM161157 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Feb 83 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Whence the Threat"]

[Text] London, 14 Feb -- The United States, actively assisted by M. Thatcher's Conservative government is continuing to build up its military presence in Britain.

As London's THE OBSERVER reports, the first batch of the latest U.S. TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft has arrived at the Alconbury Air Force Base. According to UK press figures, the U.S. command is planning to ship 18 spy planes of this type in all to the British Isles. According to THE GUARDIAN's date, they will "patrol" the European Continent and the Near East and will carry out flights along the border with the socialist countries while gathering "various types of information" by means of the most modern radioelectronic apparatus.

The appearance of the TR-1 in Britain, demonstrates yet again that Washington's military plans assign Britain the role of an "unsinkable U.S. aircraft carrier." At present there are already over 340 U.S. fighters and fighter-bombers in the country with a combat might considerably in excess of that of the entire UK Air Force. The Pentagon has also deployed over 20,000 servicemen in Britain.

Particular alarm is being caused among the UK's democratic public by the fact that the Reagan administration is making even greater efforts to stock Britain with nuclear weapons.

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON KIPRIANOU'S ELECTION VICTORY

PM161317 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Feb 83 First Edition p 5

[Nikolay Miroshnik "Commentator's Column": "Convincing Victory"]

[Text] Nicosia -- A convincing victory was secured in the elections for the president of Cyprus by the present head of state, S. Kiprianou. Having received the support of more than 56.5 percent of voters and leaving the other two candidates far behind, he secured reelection for a new 5-year term in the first round.

The elections were described by local observers as the "more critical" in the entire history of Cyprus's independent existence. Indeed, it is probably the first time that the question of the path the republic will now follow has been posed so acutely -- the question of whether it will continue the struggle to preserve independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and neutrality, or whether it will fall entirely under the control of the West, which has long been trying to take the island in hand and turn it into a strategic advance post in the eastern Mediterranean. After failing to get its way in the parliamentary elections, where victory was again secured by democratic and patriotic forces, reaction gambled on the presidential elections, since the head of state, under the Cypriot Constitution, has very great powers in defining both domestic and foreign policy.

In the attempt to prevent the continuation of the policy of struggle for Cyprus' national unity and freedom, whose foundations were laid by the republic's first president, Archbishop Makarios, reactionary forces, with support from outside, tried to organize a campaign of slander and intimidation of voters with the "communist danger" and even the threat of new foreign interference. But all the efforts of the rightwing were in vain.

As the candidate for two parties -- the ruling democratic party and the restorative party of the working people of Cyprus (AKEL), which concluded an agreement last year on democratic cooperation based on a minimum program -- S. Kiprianou was able to rely on the broad support of leftwing, Democratic and patriotic forces.

The minimum program, whose main aim is the resolution of Cyprus' problems on the basis of justice and equality and in the people's interests, was a worthy response to the right's designs of putting the island's destiny in the hands of NATO "benefactors." The viability and popularity of the ideas of democratic cooperation among the masses were confirmed by the results of the elections, in which the victorious candidate gained even more votes than the two parties supporting him gained in the parliamentary elections.

REACTION TO U.S.-EGYPTIAN MANEUVERS NEAR LIBYA

'Military Pressure' on Libya

LD171253 Moscow World Service in English 1200 GMT 17 Feb 83

[Text] The United States has tried again to exert military pressure on Libya, a country pursuing an independent policy. As President Reagan announced on Wednesday, joint U.S.-Egyptian maneuvers are currently underway on Egyptian territory near the Libyan borders. AWACS planes are taking part in the maneuvers. The United States has sent a large group of its warships, led by the nuclear aircraft carrier, Nimitz, off to the shores of Libya.

'Another Provocation'

LD180959 Moscow TASS in English 0609 GMT 18 Feb 83

[Text] Tripoli February 18 TASS -- The Libyan news agency JANA regards as another provocation against the Libyan people the decision of the U.S. Administration to hold joint U.S.-Egyptian exercises close to Libya's borders, and the sending of warships of the U.S. Sixth Fleet to Libyan shores and rushing into Egypt of AWACS planes.

The U.S. aggressive actions, the Libyan news agency points out, are at variance with the assertions of the Reagan administration about its striving to establish peace in the Middle East, lead to the escalation of tension in the region, are destabilizing the situation there.

A new wave of the threats of the White House against Libya, JANA stresses, is similar to the actions of the U.S. military in August 1981 when U.S. planes basing on ships of the Sixth Fleet grossly violated Libya's airspace and made premeditated attacks on Libyan planes.

U.S. 'Hostile Act'

LD171606 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1440 GMT 17 Feb 83

["Hostility" -- TASS headline; by TASS observer Vasiliy Kharkov]

[Text] Moscow, 17 Feb (TASS) -- The American ABC television company started its evening bulletin on Wednesday with a report that Washington had again sent naval vessels and aircraft to Libya's borders. The report pointed out in particular that the United States had urgently transferred its aircraft carrier Nimitz and three ships accompanying it, to the Libyan shores. Also dispatched were four American aircraft equipped with the AWACS system. The dispatch of these aircraft was confirmed by President Ronald Reagan at yesterday's press conference.

According to the official version, the dispatch of American AWACS aircraft and the movement of the naval forces was allegedly connected with military exercises in this region. However, the American news agencies admit that this is a far-fetched pretext. In actual fact these measures are a new manifestation of the policy of blackmail and threats vis-a-vis independent Libya.

This hostile act undertaken by Washington against Libya shows that the American Administration is banking on strong-arm tactics. The claims circulated by it regarding some threat emanating from Libya are absurd. As to a U.S. threat to Libya, it not only exists but is also growing. It is not difficult to convince oneself of this if one even cursorily analyzes American policy regarding Libya in the past few years: The Libyan paper AL-FAJR AL-JADID is fully justified in describing it as "unconcealed robbery and political gangsterism."

The U.S. provocative campaign against Libya has become a permanent element in Washington's policy. One episode was a piratical attack by American jet fighters in the Gulf of Sidra in August 1981. Later U.S. naval forces were concentrated near the Libyan shores. After a few months the United States held the provocative "bright star" maneuvers. American "B-52" strategic bombers specially crossed the Atlantic to carry out combat bombings adjacent to the Libyan border.

In the United States, hysteria was unleashed in connection with wild assertions alleging that some mysterious "Libyan terrorists" had found their way into Washington and threatened the President himself. Washington introduced a full embargo on purchases of Libyan oil, banned deliveries to Libya of American oil and gas equipment and embarked on other repressive political and economic measures.

Striving to take over the role of world gendarme, Washington would like to impose its will on other countries and peoples. The unbridled anti-Libyan campaign of the American Administration, has been embarked upon in connection with the fact that the Libyan leadership consistently follows an anti-imperialist course, wages an active struggle against the Camp David deal, supports the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, and is opposed to the American-Israeli plot in the Near East. That is why American hawks organize one provocation after another against the sovereign and independent state of Libya.

'Washington's Dangerous Designs'

LD181152 Moscow TASS in English 1026 GMT 18 Feb 83

[Text] Moscow February 18 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Boris Shabayev writes:

As is reported from Washington, the USA "secretely" and "hurriedly" has sent four AWACS planes and the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier "Nimitz" escorted by ships from among the U.S. Sixth Fleet to Libyan borders. In order to substantiate this overtly provocative step, the Pentagon without sophistry has again raked up a hackneyed yarn about a certain "threat" allegedly emanating from Libya.

It is not for the first time that Washington threateningly engages in sabre-rattling in that area. U.S. actions are becoming increasingly dangerous. They in all acuteness raise the question of the true motives of the continuously growing U.S. military presence in Southwest Asia, in the Near and Middle East, and in countries adjacent to the region.

A special Central Command (Centcom) was established on January 1, 1983 to run this military machine. Its sphere of operation extends to the territories of 19 states of which many are already covered with a network of over 30 land, air and naval bases. To enlarge and modernize these bases the Pentagon is planning to spend at least 1.5 billion dollars in the next five years. These bases are intended for use by the notorious "Rapid Deployment Force" which includes all arms of the service with a numerical strength of over a quarter million men. American newspapers say that this strength is to be almost doubled within the next few months. Apart from four or five mechanized and airborne divisions, this interventionist force includes 700 combat planes of tactical aviation, 28 strategic bombers, scores of support planes including those equipped with AWACS system. The operations of this grouping are to be supported from the flanks by three assault aircraft-carrier formations of the American Navy, based in the Indian Ocean and in the Mediterranean.

Against whom is this American fist to be used? As was said by Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger, it is aimed first of all at the oil deposits of the Middle East and, quite possibly (sic) [TASS notation] will be used there. THE NEW YORK TIMES explains that this force has extensive functions as regards the persuance of diplomacy by military means throughout the Middle East.

The newspaper says, that if necessary, this force is instructed to take positions in the region without waiting for an invitation from "friendly governments." General R. Kingston, commander of the American gendarme force, stated with the straightforwardness of a soldier that the units in his command have an indisputable right to carry out American military operations in the Persian Gulf area and in Southeast Asia and are responsible for them. In other words, as the Kuwait newspaper AL-QABAS correctly noted, Washington's real aim is to "protect the oil riches of the region -- against those to whom they belong."

Washington's dangerous designs, based on a doctrine of international brigandage, are meeting with growing opposition in countries concerned. "We are against any foreign military presence in the Persian Gulf area, under whatever excuse," said Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of Kuwait. At the 16th session of the National Council of Palestine, now being held in Algiers, Washington's policy is qualified, and with good reason, as one aimed at liquidating the Arab national liberation movement and at guadually subordinating all Arab countries to imperialist diktat. But however much the Washington rulers may be blinded by their imperial ambitions and however hard they may try to shut their eyes to the realities of the present epoch they will not be able to escape them. The times of "gunboat diplomacy" are long gone.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PALESTINE COUNCIL SESSION

Report on Session Activities

LD180938 Moscow TASS in English 0725 GMT 18 Feb 83

[Text] Moscow February 18 TASS -- The 16th session of the National Council of Palestine, the supreme body of the Palestine resistance movement, is in its fourth day, Yuriy Vladimirov, the PRAVDA correspondent in Algeria, writes in the paper today. Eight commissions have started work. The delegates are discussing the political report submitted by member of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Faruq Qaddumi. The session is also being addressed by foreign guests.

A victory of the Palestinians in the struggle for their inalienable rights -- self-determination and creation of an independent Palestinian state -- is impossible without a further strengthening of national unity, without a rallying of the ranks of all Palestinian patriots, it was noted by delegations of Afghanistan, India, Poland, Canada, Yemen and the French Communists.

Representatives of the patriotic forces of Lebanon, Egypt, Sudan and Greece voiced solidarity with the struggle of the Palestinian people for independence and stated support for its sole lawful representative -- the PLO.

The atmosphere reigning in the meeting hall of the 16th session of the National Council of Palestine, the correspondent writes, instills confidence that the Arab peoples, relying on the international support and solidarity of the democratic forces of the world, will frustrate the plans of imperialism, Zionism and their ilk, and achieve the triumph of the just cause of the Palestinian people and lasting peace in the Middle East.

Al-Fahum Press Conference

LD180940 Moscow TASS in English 0626 GMT 18 Feb 83

[Text] Algiers February 17 TASS -- Speaking at a press conference here, Khalid al-Fahum, chairman of the National Council of Palestine, has stressed the unswerving desire of Palestinian Arabs for creating a sovereign Palestinian state.

Khalid al-Fahum strongly criticised the so-called "Reagan's plan" and stressed that it ignored the national rights of Palestinians, recognized by the U.N. and by the whole of the world community.

He supported the decisions of the Arab summit meeting in Fes, which, in his opinion, are an acceptable minimum for Palestinians. Khalid al-Fahum pointed out that the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) would not permit anyone to speak on its behalf and that its main goal was the establishment of just and durable peace in the Middle East. We do not need U.S. money. We just seek the recognition of our right to exist, he stressed.

He announced the decision to increase the number of seats in the Palestinian parliament for Palestinian Arabs living on the Israeli-occupied lands.

Syrian Delegate Address

LD171026 Moscow TASS in English 0910 GMT 17 Feb 83

[Text] Algiers, February 17 TASS -- Addressing the current session of the National Council of Palestine, Tawfiq Salihah, member of the regional leadership of the Arab Socialist Renaissance (Ba'th) Party of Syria, who heads a Syrian delegation, pointed out the need for stepping up the struggle against the perfidious plans of American imperialism towards the Middle East.

He stressed that Syria declares for a just peace in the Middle East based on the implementation of the national inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, above all the right to the creation of their own independent state. The Syrian representative said that the Palestinian problem is a national problem of all Arabs, which is directly linked with the future and security of the entire Arab nation.

T. Salihah called for developing relations and strengthening solidarity with all forces of freedom and progress, in whose vanguard marches the Soviet Union.

Addressing the session, a Cuban representative said that revolutionary Cuba considers the struggle waged by the Arab people of Palestine as their own struggle, neither the barbarous bombing raids, nor the policy of genocide could break the will of the Palestinians to resistance. The Cuban representative expressed confidence of the inevitable ultimate victory of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples in their just struggle.

U.S. imperialism is the common enemy of the Palestinian and Afghan peoples. It is therefore their duty to strengthen the combat solidarity in the joint struggle for freedom and independence, a representative of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan said, addressing the delegates to the session.

MORDVINOV-LED ECONOMIC DELEGATION VISITS PDRY

For Aden radio coverage of the visit by Vladimir Mordvinov, chief of the USSR State Planning Committee Foreign Economic Relations Department, to the PDRY including the signing of an economic cooperation protocol, see the Arabian Peninsula section of the 17 February Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

JEANE KIRKPATRICK'S LATIN AMERICAN TRIP ASSESSED

IZVESTIYA Commentary

PM161321 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Feb 83 Morning Edition p 4

[A. Kamorin "International Commentary": "Publicity Trip"]

[Text] The expression "public diplomacy" is popular in Washington now. What this noble term means is simply publicity backup for U.S. foreign policy. The American Administration, let us say, adopts a policy of destabilizing the situation in Poland, and so a garish television show is put on with the participation of very high-ranking people. Or, for example, Reagan's strategists cannot reply articulately to the USSR's peace initiatives, and so Vice President Bush himself pathetically waves Reagan's appeal "to the peoples of Europe" in front of the television cameras. In short, use is being made of the usual arsenal of dealers in a stale commodity, whereby the chief thing is that there should be as much noise as possible and the rank of the "traveling salesmen" should be as high as possible.

In this sense the candidacy of Jeane Kirkpatrick, who recently ended a tour of a number of Latin American countries, is simply ideal. On the one hand, as the U.S. permanent representative at the United Nations subordinate not to the State Department but to the President personally, she travels in the halo of "impartiality," removed, as it were, from Washington's daily interference in the affairs of the countries of the region. On the other hand, being one of the leaders of the extreme right in the American political elite, J. Kirkpatrick has long been well-acquainted with those who support this daily policy -- with reactionary Latin American dictators.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the most splendid welcome was prepared for the high-ranking guest in Honduras and El Salvador. Even before the start of the tour Washington had said that it was being undertaken "in development" of President Reagan's December tour of a number of Latin American countries. If an increase in the number of inflammatory speeches can be considered a "development," then there was no lack of it. On arriving in Honduras J. Kirkpatrick at once rained down attacks on Nicaragua, constantly reiterating charges of "expansionism." Well, there is a kind of logic in this: If the United States still considers Central America its own "backyard," then the struggle of the region's peoples for independence really could be perceived by it as "expansionism." After speaking about "Nicaragua's bellicosity," Mrs Kirkpatrick did not fail to visit military installations where the provocative American-Honduran Big Pine maneuvers were conducted in the immediate vicinity of Nicaragua's borders. The American visitor's stay in Central America coincided with reports that the White House is allocating $80 million for military aid to Honduras next year against $35.5 million this year. Military support for El Salvador will increase by $40 million and will total $205 million.

The bloody Salvadoran junta, which is gripped in the vise of the patriots' strong offensive, on the one hand, and growing international isolation on the other, is grabbing at all possible U.S. military and political aid as at a last straw. The leaders of the puppet regime hastened to assure Kirkpatrick that they do not intend to enter into negotiations with the insurgents, as proposed by the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front.

The high-ranking traveler also devoted her stay in other points on her tour -- Panama, Costa Rica and Venezuela -- to propagandizing the "big stick" policy. There, however, the noisy machinery of "public diplomacy" misfired.

The visitor from Washington was not allowed to indulge in loud statements, and there was very restrained comment on her proposals for settling conflicts in the region. Many Latin American states understand that the fanning of hotbeds of tension threatens the security of the whole continent, and they show no desire to subscribe to the U.S. interventionist policy.

And so, one more propaganda tour by Washington's traveling salesmen has ended. As was only to be expected, it did not resolve the real problems facing the region. It merely demonstrated once again that Washington still prefers saber rattling near other people's borders under cover of clamorous publicity for "love of peace" to logic and common sense.

Moscow TV Appraisal

LD162033 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Text] Jeane Kirkpatrick has just visited El Salvador. She is the U.S. permanent representative at the United Nations who has made a tour of a few Latin American countries. She visited Panama, Costa Rica, Venezuela and a few other states. But the main aim of the tour is to influence the leaders of Latin Ameircan states on the eve of the conference of nonaligned countries that is to take place in India in the next few days -- early in March. But at the saem time, Kirkpatrick was also solving so to speak, local problems in some capitals. In San Salvador, for instance, she sought to administer an elixir of courage to the hearts and souls of the ringleaders of the regime there, who, having quarrelled among themselves, are quite unable to get the better of the national liberation front.

Kirkpatrick, evidently, on Reagan's behalf promised them new aid, new dollar tips, new supplies of armaments and military equipment. As THE WASHINGTON POST writes: As a comfort for the Magana regime Kirkpatrick said that all functionaries of the Washington adminstration connected with foreign policy activity are united in their firm opposition to the holding of talks for the cessation of the civil war in El Salvador. This statement, delivered in the very categorical manner characteristic of this lady, was an answer to the rumors to the effect that staff of the State Department are allegedly proposing study of a two-tier policy with respect ot El Salvador that would make provision, on the one hand for the continuation of support for the military efforts of the El Salvador Government in other words to put it in normal [word indistinct] language, support for the war that the leading El Salvador bosses are waging against their own people. On the other hand, this two-tier diplomacy allegedly planned as well the establishing of contacts or perhaps even talks with the representatives of the partisans, representatives of the insurgents, the people.

Of course, none of the serious political observers was ever believed nor do they now believe that the present Washington administration could undertake contacts with the patriotic forces of El Salvador. And now with the world of Kirkpatrick, this issue has again been buried and the uncompromising attitude, the rigidity and lack of common sense of Washington politicians dealing with Latin American problems has been reaffirmed.

KGB DEFECTOR ON CORRUPTION AMONG CPSU ELITE

PM251645 London THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH in English 23 Jan 83 pp 8,9

[Article by former KGB Major Vladimir Kuzichkin: "Andropov, the KGB and Corruption in Russia"]

[Text] In the middle of 1981 the famous circus performer Irina Bugrimova caused a stir in Moscow by reporting that her valuable collection of diamonds had been stolen. The civil police -- known as the Militia -- began investigations,but soon found that they had a hot potato in their hands, for they discovered that the thief had passed the jewels to none other than Galina, daughter of President Brezhnev.

At this embarrassing juncture they handed responsibility for continuing the investigation over to the secret police, the KGB. General Tsvigun, first deputy head of the KGB, himself took charge -- but he had the misfortune to unearth yet more evidence of the involvement of Galina and her close associates (particularly the head of the Moscow state circus) in various illegal activities.

The discovery of corruption in high places was no new predicament for Andropov, then head of the KGB. Over the years his organisation unearthed similar information about the activities of other senior party officials or members of their families. Knowing the touchiness of the Politburo about airing such cases, Andropov had never allowed the KGB totake any action. He had always simply passed the information discreetly to "appropriate" colleagues in the party. They, in turn, did little more than chide the guilty men and women.

Not surprisingly, when it came to Brezhnev's own daughter, Andropov followed the same procedure. He discreetly placed Tsvigun's report before Suslov, at the time perhaps the most influential member of the Politburo after Brezhnev himself. Suslov reacted swiftly by ordering Tsvigun to drop the whole matter.

Tsvigun realised that no direct action could be taken against Galina, but he challenged Suslov's order to abandon the entire case. He insisted that many of the others who were guilty should be prosecuted. This led to a row with Suslov, who then told Tsvigun he was not only dismissed, but "finished." As a military hero, Tsvigun evidently felt there was only one honourable form of protest left to him -- and that was to commit suicide, which he did shortly after his meeting with Suslov.

His gesture changed nothing. Although a few people were sent to jail for their involvement in the scandal, the really guilty ones (of whom there were many) went untouched. The whole sordid affair was complicated not only by the fact that it involved Brezhnev's daughter, but also by the fact that her husband, Churbanov, was first deputy minister of the interior -- the ministry which controls the Soviet Militia.

Whispers of the affair reached the Western press, which reported correctly enough that Galina had been involved in something unsavoury, but the extent of the scandal and cover-up was far greater than anyone outside the Soviet Union could imagine. Moreover, this was only one case among many, for crime and corruption have come to pervade every level of Soviet society.

The fact that even the KGB has its problems was brought home to Mr Andropov himself with painful clarity a few years ago by the affair of the missing fur hats. As head of the secret police, he then had his office on the fourth floor of the Lubyanka, the notorious jail known as "the centre," and the KGB's headquarters.

One winter's day, he received some distinguished visitors, whose importance was evident from the quality of their fur hats, which they hung on a rack in the ante-room. After the meeting he escorted them out of his office and round the corner to the rack. No hats! Imagine Andropov's rage! Not only was the theft intensely embarrasing; it also suggested that security in the building as a whole was lax.

There had already been, in the mid-1970's, two worrying breaches of physical security. (The Lubyanka is supposed, after all, to be the most secure building in the world, but it was beginning to look more like Buckingham Palace has of late.) An irate lady, looking for a nearby toy shop, had been found wandering on the ground floor inside the building and, more extraordinary still, a drunk had been discovered asleep one morning on a third-floor windowsill. How he got there, he could not say; what infuriated Andropov was that nobody else could say either.

So the theft of the hats was just the last straw. An inside job? A thief among the elite in the inner sanctum? Who knows? After one of the most thorough investigations in the history of the KGB, the mystery remained unsolved. But things were never the same in the Lubyanka. Whereas before the case of the hats you could walk past Andropov's office, afterwards the whole area around his office was encased by a special protective screen, and many aspects of the KGB's security have been tightened.

In recent years the Militia have become one of the most disliked organisations in Soviet society. The reason is simple: They are doing so well out of corruption. They have become brazen enough to take bribes from almost anyone, even from known KGB officers. And I am not just talking about petty corruption, like letting people bribe their way out of being charged for minor offences.

The most rotten sector of the Militia is the one responsible for investigations into the theft of state property. These policemen who have numerous opportunities to take (and solicit) big bribes, have become deeply involved in the activities they are supposed to be stopping. Corruption in the Militia has become such a serious matter that the KGB has been trying to persuade the party to hand over to it the responsibility for investigating theft of state property.

The Militia are also involved in organised crime. Robberies from private flats used to be almost unknown in the Soviet Union. Now, however, people are so worried that they install double doors and burglar alarms (wired via the telephone system) in their flats. Despite such precautions the flats of leading artists have been burgled, as have those of senior Soviet officials (and even some from the KGB). Public concern has been heightened by revelations that some of the police, who control the burglar alarms, have been working in conjunction with professional thieves.

There has also been a steady rise in the number of armed robberies of big stores, jewellery shops, banks and couriers delivering wages to large firms. Such thefts are now frequent enough occurrences for them to be mentioned in novels, which they never were before.

Many parts of Moscow and other big cities are no longer considered safe after dark, for there has been a sharp increase in the number of muggings done by teenagers and the number of murders committed in general. The authorities are worried by the fact that the proportion of murders committed without a known motive has now risen to 80 percent. They read that as a real sign of a troubled society.

Even militiamen do not draw the line at murder. Groups of police have actually been discovered killing well-to-do people for their clothes and personal possessions. The most infamous group was active in 1978-80, when a number of people disappeared without trace. The KGB became involved when one of Andropov's own senior colleagues (his personal adviser on personnel matters) joined the list of the missing.

A huge KGB operation was mounted to discover what had happened to him. After many months of surveillance, telephone taps and the like, the KGB began to take a special interest in a group of 25 militiamen, headed by a lieutenant-colonel.

In an attempt to clinch their case the KGB managed to conceal tiny radio microphones in the shoulder pads of the militiamen's overcoats. The police were rightly on their guard, but wrong about where the threat lay. The KGB could even hear them saying, "I bet the KGB have miked these -- things," as they ripped their buttons off one day.

The KGB's suspicions were well founded. This group, they discovered to their horror, had murdered over 20 people for their possessions and disposed of the bodies. Other similar groups of "Sweeney Todd" militiamen were discovered later.

As a result of these exposures and other incidents, relations are now extremely bad between the KGB and the militia. If ever arrested by the police, KGB officers have instructions to conceal their true function. The reason is that the militia are to be so keen to embarrass the KGB that they will even fabricate evidence if they think they can get away with doing so.

As as old KGB man, Andropov is likely to back a KGB crackdown on the illegal activities of the Militia. But the corruption in the party? Perhaps now that he has supreme power, he may feel freer to deal with that festering sore, too. Or at least with the most blatant -- and hence socially demoralising -- forms of party corruption.

It must be remembered that Andropov is a party man through and through. It was the party which appointed him to the KGB; he did not come up through the KGB's ranks. This matters. His job was to make sure that the KGB did what the party wanted it to do, and not allow it to become a separate power in the land.

As his power stems mainly from the party, he has a special interest in preserving the privileged position of the apparatchiks -- that is, the party leaders and full-time officials. This limits his choice of action.

Andropov knows more about the realities of Soviet life than any other member of the Politburo. But what he knows about the foibles of his colleagues and the tensions of Soviet society is not likely to encourage him to take many risks.

Take economic problems, for example. The countryside really is a disaster area. The food shortages that result from bad farming and the need to lavish foreign exchange on buying grain are both humiliating and dangerous. Industrial growth is also running down while military expenditure keeps on going up. Obviously, these things create economic difficulties; but -- worse -- they create deep discontent.

Because of economic failures, and the corruption and privileges of the apparatchiks, ordinary people simply no longer believe either in communist ideology or in the party. They do not believe that problems can be overcome merely by changes in the leadership. Rather, they are beginning to realise that the whole political system has to be done away with. I even heard people say as much in front of Brezhnev's grandchildren.

One consequence of this loss of faith has been that over the years, seeing corruption and theft of state property by party officials increasing, more and more people just think, "What can I get out of the system?" They show an ever-decreasing concern about the legality of what they are doing. If you do not really believe in the system, you cannot agonise about breaking the rules -- so long as you are not caught.

People in the West talk about economic reform as if it could be isolated from the problems of the party, of privilege and of central control. But in the Soviet Union all these factors are inextricably entwined.

Obviously, agriculture is the most urgent economic problem. Recent regional experiments have shown that things could be dramatically improved. When farmers were allowed to work in small groups for their own profit, production went up significantly. The farmers said it could go even higher, but on two conditions: that they had more to buy in the shops, and a much freer market for their produce.

To get more goods into the shops would require a major shake-up in Soviet industry. Managers would have to have a much freer hand in running their factories, and workers would need real incentives to product both more and better quality goods.

The party leadership, however, have rejected the idea that Soviet agriculture and -- by extension -- industry should be remodelled on these lines, for they are terrified by the implications. Why? Because such reforms would mean giving away power -- the power that enables party apparatchiks to enjoy the privileges which make them a class apart, and the power to control Soviet society so that they are never deprived of those privileges.

In the Soviet Union it is the perks that go with your job, not the roubles you earn, that count. That is why Soviet leaders prefer to die in their jobs than retire and lose their perks. All party apparatchiks, from the district party secretary upwards, have access to special food shops, hospitals and holiday villas, and are able to get their children into good schools and comfortable jobs.

Once you become a member of the Central Committee, the pickings are very good. Not only can you buy a car (for only 15 per cent of what other people pay): You even get special number plates which tell the police to be nice to you. Rank for rank, party apparatchiks enjoy enormously greater privileges than those of the Army and the KGB. This causes deep resentment.

And where would all these reforms lead? Well, successful farmers and businessmen would come to have the money (and goods to buy with it) to enjoy lifestyles equal to, if not better than, those of party apparatchiks. Besides, the more successful the economy, the less scope there would be for party corruption and theft of state property. But above all, more and more people would be able to lead their day-to-day lives without party interference or control. That is the nub of the matter: People who take their own economic decisions are soon likely to want to take political decisions, too.

The Soviet Union is not the same as Eastern Europe. Some experiments can be tolerated in the Warsaw Pact satellites because, if the situation there gets out of control, Soviet troops are on hand to reassert authority. If things go wrong in the Soviet Union itself, however, no one will protect the party.

So Andropov faces a dilemma, and he knows it. But he will be very reluctant to do anything which undermines the party's position. He cannot take it for granted that the Army and the KGB will back the party in all circumstances. They, too, are very discontented with much of what has been happening in the Soviet Union.

There is a widespread belief among Army officers that the party has shown itself incapable of running the country -- either by Stalinism or by instituting reform. Middle-ranking staff officers can even be heard saying that sooner or later someone will lead a coup d'etat.

The Army dislikes and resents the party because of the general state of the country, the party's involvement in corruption and theft and because party officials' privileges are much greater than those enjoyed by Army officers of equal standing. Only a very small number of officers enjoy such great privileges that they feel totally committed to the party leadership. And they are also the ones keenest to keep up Soviet defence expenditure.

Among the KGB there is also a strong feeling that something needs to be done to put the country in order. The service is particularly disgruntled by its inability to take effective action against those who, it believes, are undermining "society" -- on the one hand, dissidents, and on the other the apparatchiks running the party. The KGB, after all, sees itself as the upholder of law and order, of the purity of the system.

Most foreigners are surprised to learn that the KGB has difficulty in stopping people criticising the regime. A man commits an offence only when he tries to encourage others to pursue anti-Soviet activities. A skilled worker is usually protected by his employer and the local party secretary, almost regardless of what the KGB says.

Andropov knows that, as yet, neither in the Army nor in the KGB are people so discontented that they are likely to try to lead a revolt against the regime. In these circumstances, and given the problems facing the party, he is probably under considerable pressure to bring in some Draconian measures, but not to Stalin's extent. The main features of his policy are likely to be:

First, severe penalties for theft of state property and associated corruption (such as the bribes which party officials get for helping and protecting the illegal factories supplying the black market). Second, a tightening of labour discipline. Third, tough KGB measures against any form of "anti-Soviet activity," that is, criticism of the party, the government or the system in general. Fourth, a propaganda campaign claiming that the Soviet Union is seriously threatened by the West.

Initially, such reforms may win the acceptance, even favour, of some discontented elements in Soviet society. Many of those in the KGB and Army, fed up with lapses and breaking of socialist rules, would be happy to see a crack-down. In the medium and longer term, however, such measures would lose their impact. The main reason is that the Soviet people have become more difficult to control individually, and they are discontented. The simple truth of the matter is that without major economic reforms the system will simply not be able to deliver -- either the food or the consumer goods needed to maintain stability at home.

The other fact which must be borne in mind is that most people of 45 or less have very different attitudes from those of the older generation. Not only are they less willing to accept the leadership of the party, and the authority of the state, but in a crisis they would also be likely to challenge it.

This is an important change in Soviet society. It has a direct bearing on Andropov's main problem, which he will face for years to come -- that of satisfying (literally) the appetite of the Soviet people. And the real challenge to the system will not come from the dissidents you read about in the Western press; it will come from the industrial workforce.

Many Soviet people believe that before long industrial unrest could easily lead to clashes, with police and workers being shot. Bloodshed, in turn, could lead to massive and spontaneous demonstrations against the authorities. But at that point, if not before, the Army may feel that it has had enough of party mismanagement and abuse of power -- and like armies elsewhere decide to move in to "sort things out."

The result would be a coup d'etat, not a revolution. The structure would probably remain much the same, but it would be the Army that would take control of the party and the spoils. For its own safety and to settle old scores it would probably break up much of the KGB.

One cannot predict that the Soviet Communist Party will collapse in the near future, or that the Army will seize power. But many Russians feel that, for the first time since the revolution, the internal situation could move out of control. Mr Andropov is going to need to be very skillful to deal with the problems he faces.

CPSU POLITBURO REVIEWS ECONOMY, OTHER ISSUES

LD171848 Moscow TASS in English 1833 GMT 17 Feb 83

[Text] Moscow February 17 TASS -- The Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee has reviewed at its regular meeting a number of questions of the national economy and also questions of economic cooperation between the USSR and socialist countries.

Proposals of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia on improving the structure of the management of agro-industrial complexes in those republics were discussed.

The Politburo reviewed practical measures submitted by the Council of Ministers of the USSR to ensure the implementation of the law 'on the state border of the USSR' in connection with its endorsement by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

The meeting heard information about preparations for the celebration of International Women's Day, March 8.

Some other questions of the state and public life were reviewed.

RECENT LEADER APPEARANCES, ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Leaders Attend Moscow Rally

LD172338 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 17 Feb 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A festive meeting of the Moscow public was held in the capital today, devoted to the 80th birth anniversary of the outstanding Czechoslovak writer and journalist, Communist and internationalist Julius Fucik.

Present at the meeting were: Comrades Demichev, Zimyanin, Stukalin, representatives of party, administrative and public organizations, and the creative unions. Also present at the meeting was Levetinskiy, CSSR ambassador in the Soviet Union.

Speakers noted that Soviet people deeply honor the memory of the heroic anti-fascist, who lived a short but extremly outstanding life. Be vigilant! This call by Julius Fucik is repeated today as a password by fighters for peace and democracy throughout the planet.

Rashidov Addresses Tashkent Conference

LD161208 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 16 Feb 83

[Text] A scientific and theoretical conference opened today in Tashkent on the theme "fraternal cooperation between the peoples of the USSR in the phase of mature socialism." A report on the question of further developing and strengthening friendship and fraternal cooperation between the peoples of our country in the light of the provisions of Comrade Andropov's report "60 Years of the USSR" was delivered by Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan Central Committee.

The conference stressed that in international education, as in all ideological work, it is important today to try to achieve a clear understanding by each person of his international duty. In reality that means primarily conscientious and creative labor for the common good and the all-round improvement of efficiency and quality of work and of labor discipline.

SCIENCE ACADEMY PRESIDENT RECEIVES AWARD

LD121038 Moscow TASS in English 1030 GMT 12 Feb 83

[Text] Moscow February 12 TASS -- President of the USSR Academy of Sciences Anatoliy Aleksandrov has been decorated with the Order of Lenin. This award has been conferred upon him for "great services in the organisation and development of Soviet science and in connection with his 80th birthday," it is reported here.

CSA REPORTS JANUARY INDUSTRIAL FIGURES

PM161451 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 16 Feb 83 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Coordination Is a Guarantee of Success"]

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration has summed up the results of industry's work in the first month of the year. The volume of production was 6.3 percent up on last January's level while the month's target for sales was overfulfilled by 1 percent. Labor productivity rose substantially -- 5.5 percent. This increase provided 87 percent of the additional output. According to figures from the State Committee for Standards, in January 4,893 types of industrial output -- 39 percent more than a year ago -- were certified as being in the top quality category.

The best results were achieved by the following all-union and union republic ministries and departments. (The first column of figures is for production growth, the second for the increase in labor productivity, the third for the percentage fulfillment of the January plan for overall volume):

Main Administration of the Microbiological Industry	128.7	124	105
Ministry of the Fish Industry	116.7	114.1	113
Ministry of Machine Building, Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production	114.8	111.7	101
Ministry of the Medical Industry	113.6	112.6	100.5
Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry	113.0	110.7	107
Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production	111.8	109.2	100.3
Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building	110.1	109.4	101
Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy	110.0	108.8	101
Ministry of Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry	109.9	108.8	102
Ministry of Construction, Road, and Municipal Machine Building	109.6	109.1	102
Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry	109.5	109.0	100.3

Analysis of the work of the sectors of the fuel and energy complex shows that a steady work rhythm is being maintained at the overwhelming majority of enterprises. Under the hard winter conditions, the electricity workers generated 132 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity over the month. That is 3 percent more than January last year.

The petroleum industry workers are not lagging behind: they fulfilled the plan and additional target. Almost 53 million tons of petroleum and gas condensate were extracted. Of these 271,000 tons were over and above the plan. And as a whole, extraction of liquid fuel over the month increased 2 percent. In January 46.2 billion cubic meters of gas were extracted -- 8 percent more than a year ago. Approximately 800 million cubic meters are over and above the plan.

The greatest contribution to above-plan extraction was made by the West Siberian petroleum and gas industry workers. Competition is gathering momentum there for a daily extraction of 1 million tons of oil, 1 billion cubic meters of gas, and for the most drilling done by each drilling team. The collectives of the Yuganskneftegaz and Surgutneftegaz associations are in the lead.

The coal industry somewhat underfulfilled the plan for the total volume of production, although fuel extraction increased by 136,000 tons and more coking coal was delivered to the metallurgical workers than in January last year. It cannot be said that the entire sector is working rhytmically or building up supplies at a steady pace. It is, above all, violations of plan discipline which are having an effect. Of the 54 production associations, 14 failed to cope with the January target. The laggards include the collectives of Ekibastuzugol, the Donetsk Stakhanovugol association, and the Kuzbass Leninskugol. The situation is complicated by breakdowns in the unloading of fuel from the Kuzbass, Karaganda, and Ekibastuz.

The metallurgical workers began the year quite well. For the first time in many months they fulfilled the plan for smelting metal and recorded 40,000 tons of above-plan pig iron and 89,000 tons of steel to their credit. But there was again a shortfall in the delivery of finished rolled metal and steel pipes, although production rose approximately 7 percent. The rolled metal workers at the Karaganda metallurgical combine and the Yenakiyevo, Zlatoust, and Chleyabinsk plants failed to cope with the plan. Magnitogorsk workers underfulfilled the month's program for steel pipe production by 13 percent.

Among the sectors of the chemical complex, attention is drawn by the work of the enterprises for the production of mineral fertilizers. Today the year's harvest largely depends on how strenuous and coordinated work is there. Among the sector's undoubted achievements we should include the ahead of schedule commissioning of the complex for the production of phosphoric fertilizers at the Krasnodar chemical plant. Its annual capacity is 272,000 tons of "field vitamins." In January the collective took its first step on the path toward this goal -- 1,350 tons of fertilizers were produced.

Nor will the fields go short of other types of mineral fertilizers. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes received over 31,000 tons of nitrogenous fertilizers over and above the plan. The greatest contribution to these deliveries was made by the collectives of the Novgorod, Shchekino, Rovno, and Grodno Azot associations; and the Uvarovo and Meleuz chemical plants; and the Cherepovets Amofos association have increased production of phosphate fertilizers. The situation with respect to deliveries of potassium fertilizers is being rectified, and the more rhythmical dispatch of freightcars has had a good effect on the work of the Uralkaliy and Beloruskaliy associations.

There was a marked increase in consumer goods production this January. In particular, 5 percent more textiles of all types were produced than in January last year -- 954 million square meters. Production of linen textiles showed the biggest increase -- 12 percent.

Food complex workers markedly increased production of foodstuffs by comparison with January last year. Some 5 percent more meat was produced from state raw material stocks, 17 percent more full fat cheese, and 25 percent more animal fat were produced.

Attention is drawn by the slow advances in consolidating deliveries discipline. Only the Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry and the Ministry of the Gas Industry are ensuring virtually 100 percent fulfillment of the pledges of their enterprises using sales indicators based on deliveries. The production associations and enterprises of the remaining industrial ministries supply their consumers with 3-7 percent less output than envisaged under contracts and job schedules.

For instance, the enterprises of the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry exceeded the sales target by a total of 2 percent, but if you count the fulfillment of deliveries they underfulfilled it by 8 percent.

The main task of the day is to make every effort to build up and maintain a persistent production rhythm. Party committees and planning and economic organs are called on to consolidate plan discipline in all sectors of production and to raise the cadres' responsibility for ensuring it is not disrupted. It is here that the main reserves for improving work efficiency and quality are to be found today. The coordination of labor today means undoubted success tomorrow.

UKRAINE: 'SHORTCOMINGS' IN ECONOMIC CONTROL

AU171214 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0330 GMT 17 Feb 83

[Summary] At its recent session, the Ukrainian Council of Ministers examined the results of fulfilling the republic's national Economic Plan and Budget for 1982, and measures for fulfilling the 1983 Plan and Budget. Reports were delivered by Masol, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman, and Ukrainian Gosplan chairman, and Kozeruk, Ukrainian minister of finance. Participating in the debate were members of the republic's government, oblispolkom chairmen, and other leaders. "The speakers noted that, in 1982, the republic's economy further developed and the people's prosperity rose. At the same time, it was noted at the session, a number of associations, enterprises and organizations fell short of the planned targets because of the substantial shortcomings incurred by individual Ukrainian ministries, departments, and oblispolkoms in the control of national economic branches under their jurisdiction."

The session was addressed by Titarenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and second secretary; and Kolomiyets, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member and Ukrainian Council of Ministers first deputy chairman; and attended by Sologub, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian trade unions council chairman.

SOVIET AGROINDUSTRIAL COMPLEX EXAMINED, ASSESSED

Gorbachev in PRAVDA

PM101141 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Feb 83 First Edition pp 2-3

[Article by M. Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee: "Working Harmoniously and More Productively"]

[Text] Two years have passed since the 26th CPSU Congress. This has been a period of events and actions of tremendous significance. An important place among them is occupied by the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum. The plenum's decisions and the Food Program which it approved marked a new stage in the party's present-day agrarian policy. They generated a widespread response in the country and contain answers to vital questions relating to the development of our society. At the same time the plenum documents, which are imbued with concern for the people's well-being, presuppose active participation by all working people in resolving in the shortest possible time the task of providing the country with uninterrupted supplies of food products.

1.

The time which has elapsed since the CPSU Central Committee May plenum has been characterized by the fact thatnot only on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and in other enterprises in the agroindustrial complex, but also in all sectors of the national economy the attention devoted to solving the problems of the agrarian sector has been intensified and the tasks stemming from the Food Program are being resolved with great responsibility. These are important factors which are of fundamental significance and testify that the implementation of the Food Program has become a matter for all the people. Party and soviet organs, ministries and departments must constantly measure their practical work against the requirements of the Food Program and strive for its consistent implementation. This was noted in particular by the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum.

An important place in this work is occupied by the improvement of the management of agriculture and other sectors of the agroindustrial complex, the improvement of the economic machinery. New administrative organs have already become established in the countryside, unjustified trusts and other administrative subdivisions have been disbanded, and the numerical strength of the administrative apparatus has been cut substantially. At the same time the rayon-level component has been strengthened. Specialists released from administrative organs are transferring to practical work on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and in enterprises and organizations in the agroindustrial complex.

In addition to reducing the number of superfluous and duplicative components, the creation of agroindustrial associations makes it possible to simplify the management of agriculture and related sectors, to make a substantial step in eliminating departmental disunity [razobshchennost], to create the possibility of combining the territorial and sector principles of management more rationally, and to coordinate more fully and expeditiously the activity of the enterprises and organizations of the various ministries and departments comprising the agroindustrial complex. Now most questions relating to the economic activity of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and enterprises processing agricultural produce and providing them with various services will be resolved actually within the rayons by the agroindustrial association councils.

Since the beginning of this year, higher purchase prices for agricultural produce have been introduced, along with additional increments for unprofitable and loss-making farms, and Gosbank loan debts have been written off or extended. Favorable economic conditions are thus being created for efficient work by kolkhozes and sovkhozes and for their profitability levels to improve. And incentives for increasing agricultural output and improving its quality are being intensified.

Work is being done to further strengthen the material and technical base of agriculture and increase the economic potential of all sectors of the agroindustrial complex. A large quantity of equipment, fertilizer, and other material resources will be channeled into the countryside this year. The 1983 national economic plan envisages the allocation of capital investments totaling approximately R47 billion for the development of all sectors of the agroindustrial complex, which is 4.3 percent more than last year.

The scale of work relating to the social restructuring of the countryside is also expanding considerably, and it is important to note this. Levels of housing, municipal, cultural, and consumer service construction are increasing everywhere. Cooperative and individual housing construction in the countryside is being developed more extensively. In a number of oblasts, settlements with good amenities are being created in rural localities with assistance from the cities. All this has become possible because of the fact that in the current 5-year plan almost 50 percent more capital investment than in the 10th 5-Year Plan has been allocated for projects relating to the social restructuring of the countryside.

With a view to providing incentives for labor, since the beginning of this year length of service wage increments have been introduced for stockmen in Siberia, the Far East, the Nonchernozem zone of the RSFSR, and certain other regions. The implementation of measures to raise the wage levels of leading workers, specialists, and sovkhozes is to begin.

Work to implement the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May plenum is underway, to put it figuratively, across the entire front. The further growth of the production and technical potential of the agrarian sector of the country's economy, and the implementation of the entire package of organizational, economic, social measures are creating the necessary conditions for the successful fulfillment of the Food Program. The main thing now is to ensure that workers in the new administrative organs and all agricultural workers make better use of the available potential.

"Workers in the agroindustrial complex," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has noted, "must increase their efforts daily and work in such a way that the enormous resources being channeled into resolving this task yield a return today and an even greater return tomorrow."

II.

Now that the new administrative organs in agriculture have started work it is very important that they adopt a correct orientation in their activity from the beginning, and concentrate their attention and practical work on questions whose resolution primarily determines the success of the fulfillment of the Food Program.

And here, it is primarily necessary to single out the task of obtaining stable harvests of grain and fodder, industrial, and other agricultural crops. The lessons of recent drought-hit years provide convincing evidence yet again that good harvests can be obtained every year even under complex natural and climatic conditions. This is also confirmed by the results of last year, when a big harvest of grain crops, sugar beet, sunflower seed, cotton, potatoes, vegetables, and fodder crops was obtained from many millions of hectares, not just from individual fields.

Of course, harvests are also affected by the level of provision of equipment, fertilizers, and other resources. But nevertheless, close analysis of the causes of large and small harvests shows that decisive significance is attached to the extent to which rational use is made of land as the fundamental means of production in agriculture. In places where this task is resolved skillfully, more substantial results are achieved from the utilization of equipment and fertilizers.

And, conversely, in places where farming standards are low, efficient crop rotation systems are not adopted and the crop structure and seed-breeding system are imperfect, even high equipment levels and the application of large doses of mineral fertilizers do not salvage the situation.

The experience of recent years convinces us that the most efficient utilization of land is secured on the basis of the introduction of scientific farming systems. Positive experience in this respect has been accumulated in Kazakhstan and a number of krays and oblasts in the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Moldavia, and other republics.

A task for the new administrative organs in the countryside is to actively embark, in conjunction with kolkhoz and sovkhoz specialists on the extensive application of the soil-protection farming systems formulated taking account of scientific recommendations and advanced practice. In many instances these systems have still not been introduced in kolkhoz and sovkhoz production but have gotten stuck in oblast and rayon organizations. Evidence of precisely this is provided by the fact that even today crop rotations have not been introduced on many farms and considerable areas of arable land are utilized unsystematically.

Without going into detail, it should be stressed that work on the rational utilization of land must be improved everywhere. It would be extremely useful if oblast and rayon agroindustrial associations and scientific establishments helped kolkhozes and sovkhozes to introduce more rapidly the kind of farming system, crop rotations, crop structures, soil treatment methods, and strains and hybrids of agricultural crops that would ensure that the biggest and most stable harvests are obtained under specific natural and climatic conditions.

The stability of our farming now largely depends on the use that will be made of reclaimed land, the total stock of which now exceeds 35 million hectares. Even now many farms with land of this kind are obtaining three-four times as much output as is obtained from nonirrigated land. Nevertheless the capital investments being channeled into land reclamation are not as yet yielding the requisite return. Why does it happen that there is a shortfall against the planned level of approximately one-third of output from land from which a guaranteed harvest should be obtained? The point is that many workers, getting carried away with constructing new water resources facilities, overlook questions relating to the efficient utilization of reclaimed land already in existence. Considerable areas of this land are given over to unproductive crops, while such efficient crops as, for example, corn and alfalfa are being introduced only slowly. Nor is the requisite concern being displayed for the condition and water supply of irrigated and drained land. In many instances kolkhozes and sovkhozes have proved to be unprepared for work in irrigated fields: the agrotechnics have not been perfected or the cadres trained. Reclaimed land is a real reserve for rapidly increasing production of produce. All questions concerned with increasing its productiveness must be resolved on a priority basis and in a businesslike manner.

Mineral and organic fertilizers are being utilized in agriculture on an increasing scale every year. Now, when chemicalization services have been created everywhere and kolkhozes and sovkhozes have accumulated experience in applying fertilizers when cultivating various crops, everything necessary exists for the more competent and efficient utilization of both chemical means and organic fertilizers. An urgent task is to raise the entire business of the chemicalization of farming to a qualitatively new level in order to obtain the maximum possible increase in harvest on every farm from fertilizers.

It is understood that work to improve the utilization of land and increase yields requires corresponding capital investments, primarily in such important and priority areas and projects as raising the equipment level in farming, introducing industrial crop cultivation techniques on a broad scale, strengthening the base of seed-breeding and chemicalization, producing and applying organic fertilizers, and storing and processing produce.

There are now great opportunities for this. Working competently and creatively on the land and utilizing in practice the entire arsenal of means for obtaining big and stable harvests on every kolkhoz and sovkhoz and in every field -- that is what is primarily required at this time from the new administrative organs and rural workers.

The central task in all this work was and remains to increase gross yields of grain and fodder. The level of their production determines to a decisive extent the end results of kolkhoz and sovkhoz production. The requirements for certain groat and leguminous crops are not fully met. In 1983 a major step forward must be taken in increasing production of all types of food and fodder grain, and public-sector stockraising and livestock belonging to the population must be fully provided with coarse and succulent fodders. The fulfillment of the plans for the production and sale to the state of grain, and also the plans for fodder accumulation, must become the fundamental criterion in assessing the activity of leaders and specialists of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and the new administrative organs.

III.

The enormous tasks to increase production, improve labor productivity, and reduce the prime cost of output, and increasingly complex economic ties make high demands of cadres in the agroindustrial complex in improving planning and management and making skillful use of the new conditions for economic management.

The state has gone to great expense to improve the economic situation in the countryside and create the necessary preconditions for efficient social production. Conditions now exist on all kolkhozes and sovkhozes for profitable work by all sectors of arable farming and stockraising. The realization in practice of the opportunities that have been created will depend on how profoundly our cadres master economic methods of leadership and on how fully the great reserves in social production and labor, material, and financial resources are utilized.

Under the new conditions, when the procedure for granting credits is becoming stricter and financial discipline is being increased, kolkhozes and sovkhozes will have to manage their expenditure proceeding from income from output sales and carry out expanded reproduction out of their own funds. In other words, farms' economies must be based on the principles of financial autonomy, strict observance of the policy of economy and thrift, and improvements in the efficiency and quality of work.

An increased standard of economic management and a knowledge of the specifics and economics of production must distinguish the work of every leader and specialist and all our cadres. It must be a rule that any measures and any administrative decisions are economically substantiated. To ensure that this work is done skillfully, a reliable economic service will have to be created on every kolkhoz and sovkhoz.

The transition to progressive forms of labor organization and remuneration occupies an important place in the package of measures aimed at improving production efficiency and consolidating financial autonomy. If there are no changes in these matters, material and financial resources alone cannot yield the expected results. Leading workers' experience fully confirms the effectiveness of such forms of labor organization and material incentive as the collective (team, link) contract with payment for the job and bonuses, the shop [tsekhovoy] structure of production, and the expansion of payments in kind.

Life itself puts this question on the agenda. Thus, in collectives working on a contract labor and production standards are higher, the personal interests of the specific worker are combined better with the interests of the enterprise, the link between labor and its remuneration is strengthened, and better use is made of land, equipment, and other production capital.

Here, as a rule, 20-30 percent more output per unit of area is obtained for less expenditure of labor and resources. Naturally, wages are also higher here.

The number of non-team contract teams and links in agriculture has increased in recent years. In Belgorod Oblast, for example, 548 teams and links now operate on a collective contract. Some 36 percent of all arable land has been allocated to them. However, this progressive form is still spreading only slowly. There are many reasons for this. Generalization of accumulated experience has shown that where leaders and specialists join actively in work to introduce the team contract and create collectives working on a contract and normal conditions (allocating them land and the necessary equipment, granting them great independence of action, and strictly observing contractual conditions) the collectives on a contract prosper, work fruitfully, and obtain good results. It is therefore a matter of active organizational work by farm leaders and specialists, agroindustrial associations, and rural party organizations.

The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May plenum placed in new administrative conditions not only kolkhozes and sovkhozes but also their partners in the procurement and processing of produce, material supply, and the provision of technical and other kinds of services. Mutual relations between kolkhozes and sovkhozes and their partners in the agroindustrial complex will now be based primarily on economic contracts. Specialized organizations with a powerful production base are obliged to substantially improve the work of their enterprises and strive for a reduction in the cost of services so that it is profitable for farms to make use of them.

Now that the new administrative organs have started work real opportunities exist in every rayon and every oblast for the purposeful and coordinated development of the entire agroindustrial complex within the framework of a unified plan. Favorable conditions have emerged for concentrating material and financial resources in the main areas ensuring a comprehensive approach to questions relating to specialization and concentrating production on the basis of cooperative links [kooperirovaniye] and integration.

Agroindustrial associations can now keep track more strictly to ensure that the production program of subcontractors (the volume of repair, construction and water resources work, transportation and agrochemical services, and other types of services) is formed with a consideration for the needs and interests of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Where necessary we must embark more boldly on the centralization of physical and financial resources for constructing shops and enterprises to store and process agricultural output, housing, roads, health and cultural establishments, and others.

It is reported locally that many rayon agroindustrial association councils have set about work in the new way, are resolving urgent production questions promptly and thoroughly, coordinating the activity of the enterprises and organizations of the agroindustrial complex and rendering practical assistance to kolkhozes and sovkhozes locally. Among them we can name the Ilishevskiy Rayon agroindustrial association in Krasnodar Kray, the Petrovskiy Rayon agroindustrial association in Stavropol Kray, and the Batyrenskiy Rayon agroindustrial association in the Chuvash ASSR, and the Kantemirskiy, Karlovskiy, and Nesvizhskiy Rayon agroindustrial associations in Voronezh, Poltava and Minsk Oblasts respectively and others. But something else is also to be observed. Some agroindustrial association councils have still not joined in work in earnest and have dragged out the organizational period.

Individual workers in central and local economic organs continue to cling to departmental standpoints and seek various pretexts for retaining old procedures under which they did not bear proper responsibility for the fate of the harvest or the end results in agricultural production.

Under present conditions full responsibility for organizing technical services for kolkhozes and sovkhozes has been assigned to the Sekhoztekhnika enterprises.

They must now be firmly linked with the production activity of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Nevertheless, many local subdivisions of this system are restructuring their work only slowly, and are continuing in their economic activity to proceed not from the needs of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes but from how advantageous or disadvantageous this is to themselves, and they are failing to seek out opportunities for making repair and other services cheaper and improving their quality. The procurement and processing enterprises and organizations must now do more to expand reception centers, to move to the reception of output at the places where it is produced, to reduce the range [plecho] of shipments and transport expenditure, and to introduce other progressive forms of organizing procurements in order not to divert the efforts and attention of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes from immediate production tasks.

It is very important now to ensure that there is more harmony and liaison in work in the activity of the construction workers, land reclamation workers, and workers of all other enterprises and organizations in the agroindustrial complex sphere, and that every department and its workers place state interest before all else.

These considerations should be borne in mind by the USSR Gosplan, the Ministry of Agriculture; the Ministry of Finance; and the USSR State Committee for Standards in drafting provisions, instructions, and normative acts regulating economic and legal relationships between agroindustrial complex enterprises. Incidentally, the preparation of these documents should be accelerated.

IV.

The fulfillment of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May and November (1982) plenums and the Food Program require party committees to display a higher standard of organizational and ideological-educational work in the countryside and to enhance its efficiency and fruitfulness.

It is party organs' duty to help agroindustrial associations in developing and assimilating a new style of management based on economic methods and collective democratic principles. We must minimize every kind of conference and paperwork, and tear farm leaders and specialists away from their immediate concerns less frequently. There should be fewer sessions and more lively, creative work on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes to resolve urgent problems, improve the use of fixed capital, and highlight production reserves. It is important that under present conditions party obkoms and raykoms act with a consideration for the new tasks and opportunities for resolving the food problems and the functioning of the fully empowered management organs -- the agroindustrial associations -- in the countryside, not allow them to be usurped and render them aid and support.

For the party committees the paramount need is to intensify and improve organizational and ideological activity, and above all, work with cadres. It is a matter of training and educating leading cadres and workers in the mass professions who, in terms of the standard of their knowledge and competence, can manage agriculture on the basis of modern scientific achievements and make skillful use of intensive factors for the growth of agricultural production and related sectors. They must develop a creative approach toward matters and self-sufficiency and initiative in their work. They must not engage in bureaucratic administration, but must raise their responsibility and exactingness for the matter assigned, and for the strict observance of party, state, and labor discipline.

A subject of special concern for the party organizations should be the intensification of educational work in labor collectives. The rural labor collective is the focus of the entire package of measures to increase the output of production and enhance its efficiency.

Conditions -- economic and organizational -- must be created encouraging high-quality production work, initiative, and resourcefulness.

And that means that more concern must be displayed for the creation of the best production and social conditions, forms of moral and material incentives must be improved, every support must be given to leading production workers and innovators, and the training of young cadres at courses and vocational and technical colleges must be expanded. Interesting experience of this work has been accumulated in Dnepropetrovsk, Leningrad, Omsk, and Kostroma Oblasts.

At the same time an atmosphere of intolerance toward instances of thriftlessness and extravagance must be created in every labor collective. Some kolkhozes and sovkhozes display negligence and lack of discipline in operating equipment, applying fertilizers, and expanding fuel, and there are instances of an unconscientious attitude toward labor duties and public property.

In 1983 the agricultural workers must fulfill extremely intensive tasks for the production and procurements of grain, meat, milk, sugar beet, cotton, potatoes, vegetables, and fruits. But there are also far more opportunities now for implementing these tasks. The first steps of work must be analyzed afresh, and where necessary a number of additional measures must be carried out to ensure that every kolkhoz, sovkhoz, rayon, oblast, kray, and republic fulfills the quarterly, 6-month, and annual plans for the sale of all types of field and stockraising output to the state and its delivery to the centralized stock.

The successful implementation of the plans and socialist pledges adopted will largely be determined by the duration and quality of the spring sowing, and vigorous work to increase live-stock productivity. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo attaches exceptionally great importance to this and keeps questions of the fulfillment of the Food Program under its constant control.

The rural workers welcomed as a militant program of action the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum and the seventh session of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

"Widespread socialist competition has developed everywhere to scale the projected heights in increasing food resources as one of the main conditions for improving Soviet people's prosperity. In January, for instance, milk purchases increased by 440,000 tons, or 15 percent, by comparison with the first month of last year. Purchases of livestock and poultry rose 4 percent and egg purchases rose 6 percent. The agricultural workers and all labor collectives of enterprises and organizations in the agroindustrial complex, and the new organs of management in the countryside, under party organizations' leadership, are making efforts to make the maximum contribution to implementing the tasks set by our party.

USSR Council of Ministers Commission

PM161517 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 15 Feb 83 p 2

[TASS report: "Agroindustrial Complex Tasks"]

[Text] A 14 February meeting of the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium commission on agroindustrial complex questions discussed a number of topical questions related to the fulfillment of the USSR Food Program targets.

Reports were delivered by the chairman of the Bryansk and Kustanay Oblast agroindustrial associations on the readiness of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the oblasts for spring sowing. Special attention was paid to the need to provide farms with high-quality seeds for grain crops and also for potatoes, fodder, and other crops.

Emphasis was placed on the need for the mass introduction on the country's farms of advanced labor organization methods, nonregulated teams, links and industrial techniques, and the need to prevent losses of agricultural produce anywhere on the way between field and consumer.

The USSR State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products, the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry and Ministry of Railways were given specific instructions on the prompt shipment of fuel and lubricants of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, especially to southern regions where field work is already starting.

Measures were discussed on increasing soybean production on irrigated land in the European part of the country, Central Asia, and Kazakhstan.

The meeting listened to a USSR Ministry of the Fish Industry report on work being done to increase production, widen the range and improve the quality of edible fish products in line with the demands of the USSR Food Program.

The meeting determined measures on the prompt preparation of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and Selkhoztekhnika enterprises for the highly productive use of the new Don grain-harvesting combines.

During the discussion of all the questions, attention was drawn to the need to increase the role of the agroindustrial associations which have been set up in the republics, krays, oblasts, and rayons for the solution of urgent agricultural production tasks.

PRAVDA on Agroindustrial Competition

PM171131 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jan 83 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Complex Components Compete"]

[Excerpt] Agroindustrial associations have been created in every rayon in Estonia, Georgia, and Latvia, and work is underway to form them in other union republics and oblasts. The correct action at local level is to attach paramount importance to the rayon link, since it is there above all that it is important to create the conditions to increase the intensiveness of agricultural production and develop personal initiative. Competition must gear kolkhozes and solkhozes, collectives of enterprises under the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, and the science-and-production association for agrochemical services to agriculture, land reclamation, and procurement workers and raw materials processors toward good end, rather than intermediate, results.

The organization of competition in the context of the agroindustrial complex has its own distinctive feature, of course, and these must be taken into account. In some places people reason thus: Let us first get the rayon agroindustrial association working smoothly and then think about labor competition. Practical experience persuades one, however, that it is advisable to engage in work to improve competition while actually in the process of forming agroindustrial associations. Here it is important to gear the competitors' efforts towards solving specific and urgent tasks.

The leading collectives which launched the all-union competition under the slogan "Stockraising Is a Shock Front!" are setting an example. Livestock wintering, increasing stock productivity, and fulfilling pledges for the sale of livestock products to the state must all be the object of the constant concern both of workers in arable farming and stockraising and of workers in the food, meat and dairy, mixed feed and microbiological industries, and other subdivisions of the complex. The initiative of machine operators in Bryansk, Poltava, and Tashkent Oblasts, who have launched a competition for the prompt and high-quality reconditioning of agricultural equipment and exemplary preparations for the spring, deserves to be widely disseminated.

When tackling immediate tasks long-term problems must also be borne in mind. The Georgain Communist Party Central Committee has endorsed the work of the Gardabanskiy rayon agroindustrial association.

The originality and value of Gardabani's experience lies in the fact that the intensive development of every sector and the increased production are achieved by actively applying the achievements of science and progressive experience, and by improving the agroindustrial association's structure and management methods. A comprehensive program of this kind provides further scope for developing competition at the rayon agroindustrial association for high production efficiency and work quality.

Practice shows, however, that many problems are still to be solved. The first priority, in the experts' view, is to further improve the relationship between, on the one hand, kolkhozes and sovkhozes -- the agroindustrial associations' main component -- and, on the other, their partners, who are primarily called upon to provide services for agriculture but in many cases still lack sufficient economic incentive for doing so.

The standard regulations on rayon agroindustrial associations, recently ratified by the USSR Council of Minister, specify the main volume indicators for work performed for kolkhozes and sovkhozes by enterprises under the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture and the science-and-production association for agrochemical services to agriculture, land reclamation, and construction workers, and other service organizations. On the basis of standard normatives the rayon agroindustrial association works out and approves prices and rates for services rendered and, if necessary, redistributes 1-15 percent of allocated material and technical resources among association members. It is also important to correctly fix the terms under which bonuses are paid to all workers, irrespective of which department they belong to. Competition, and moral and material incentives must be geared to resolving the main task -- fulfilling the Food Program.

In the multifaceted work of implementing the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May and November (1982) plenums party, soviet, and trade union organizations are called upon to pay more attention to developing socialist competition in all subunits of the agroindustrial complex. When forming associations -- and this is now one of the most important areas -- party committee must take more account of existing experience. Success will depend to a decisive extent on whether or not the new organs are headed by people with rich experience of party, Soviet, and economic work. It is the Communists' duty to set an example of a creative attitude to work, ensure that all collectives work in harmony, and create, at local level, the conditions needed to successfully fulfill the Food Program. There must be greater accountability for the fulfillment of contracts and pledges to production partners [smezhnik], and the introduction of financial autonomy. The team contract system and other useful innovations must be promoted.

The broad development of socialist competition in all subunits of the agroindustrial complex will help to ensure the successful fulfillment of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the USSR Food Program.

ADDITIONAL REPORTAGE ON MOSCOW DOSAAF CONGRESS

Sokolov Addresses Delegates

LD171620 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 17 Feb 83

[Text] Examination of reports and of central auditing commission [as heard] continued in the Great Kremlin Palace today, the venue of the Ninth All-Union DOSAAF Congress. DOSAAF is called a school of courage and patriotism, Marshal of the Soviet Union Sokolov, first deputy USSR defense minister, emphasized in his speech. The defense society should also become a school of technical brilliance, so that even better-trained young people will enter the Army and Navy to carry out their sacred duty of defending the socialist fatherland. Representatives of delegations from foreign countries also made speeches at the congress.

Congress Ends

LD180032 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 17 Feb 83

[Text] The Ninth All-Union Congress of DOSAAF ended in Moscow's Great Kremlin Palace today. At our microphone is first deputy chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee, Colonel General Aleksandr Ivanovich Odintsov:

It must be said that the work of our congress was carried out very actively, in a business-like and earnest fashion, under the indelible impression caused by the greeting from the CPSU Central Committee. Delegates to the congress received it as a combat program of work in the tasks of instilling lofty moral-political and combat qualities in working people and youth. We rightly say that the defense society is a school of courage and patriotism, a reliable helpmate and reserve of the Armed Forces, a remarkable model of the inviolable unity of the Army and people.

In their speeches, delegates noted with pride that in the past few years DOSAAF has made big strides forward. Its membership has considerably increased. DOSAAF now has 355,000 primary organizations uniting 103 million persons. One of the most important tasks of the defense society is to prepare youth for service in the Armed Forces. For this, DOSAAF has a good base. It has well-equipped classrooms, laboratories, clubs, training grounds, and driver training centers [avtodromy]. Over 100 schools have been awarded the title Exemplary. In a word, we have everything necessary to prepare youth for service in the Army and Navy, and to train young men and women for mass technical professions in the national economy.

Every year defense collectives supply the country with more than 2 million drivers, tractor drivers, combine drivers, and other specialists. They work on construction projects in Siberia, the Far East, the Nonchernozem region, on the Bam [Baykal-Amur railroad] and in agriculture. With every passing year, our envoys to the European and world championships, proficient in technical and military-applied types of sport, continually strengthen their positions. Suffice it to say that last year alone, DOSAAF sportsmen at international competitions won 980 medals of which 450 were gold medals. Now the society's organizations are concentrating their efforts on enhancing the mass nature of technical and military-applied sport, attracting to these types of sport new contingents of youth. And I must also say that DOSAAF's services to the homeland have been given nationwide acknowledgement in receiving the Order of Lenin and the Order of the Red Banner.

The decisions adopted at the congress and their implementation will make it possible to raise to a higher level all the military patriotic work of the many organizations of the USSR DOSAAF.

Cooperation with Trade Unions

PM171439 Moscow TRUD in Russian 16 Feb 83 p 3

[Article by Lieutenant General V. Mosyaykin, deputy chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee: "School of Patriotism, School of Courage"]

[Excerpt] DOSAAF workers are given great practical assistance by Soviet trade unions in continually improving military-patriotic, mass defense, training, and sports work. They take part in organizing and running military-patriotic events, including the all-union Komsomol and youth tour of sites of the revolutionary, combat, and labor glory of the Communist Party and Soviet people, the months and weeks of mass defense work and the Zarnitsa and Orlenok military sports events. Together with DOSAAF, the trade unions organize socialist competition among defense organizations for the best organization of military-patriotic education, for training young people for Army and Navy service, and further developing technical and practical military types of sport; they give defense organizations the opportunity to use their clubs, houses, and palaces of culture, libraries, cinema projectors, and sports complexes and buildings.

There are currently in the country 355,000 primary DOSAAF organizations in operation at enterprises, on rural farms, and institutions and at construction sites land in educational establishments. This is a tremendous social force which is called on to help in every way to strengthen the defense capability of, and train working people to defend the socialist motherland.

It is no mere chance that the people call the defense society the preparation class for the Armed Forces. Currently every third draftee joins the Army and Navy with a military speciality acquired in DOSAAF training organizations.

Some 137 of the society's training organizations have been awarded the honorary title of exemplary organizations for the timely and high-quality fulfillment of tasks to train specialists for the Armed Forces. DOSAAF also makes an appreciable contribution to training cadres of the mass technical trades for the national economy. In the reporting period alone more than 12 million people have undergone vocational training in the defense society's system. Relying on its extensive network of technical sports clubs, circles and courses, DOSAAF provides an opportunity for millions of working people to acquire the speciality of motor vehicle, combine, or tractor driver or master television and radio.

However, while giving the successes achieved their due, we cannot pass over in silence the shortcomings in our work. This applies primarily to the standard of students' practical training. It is a question of the defense society's schools and clubs turning out not simply technically trained people but specialists capable of fulfilling their duties in complex conditions.

The utilization of DOSAAF's existing material and technical base also leaves something to be desired. There are still general education schools in which the most varied circles are in operation, but not a single technical and defense sports circle. DOSAAF, together with the trade unions, must meet more fully young people's growing desires to study radioelectronics and radio engineering, to drive motor vehicles and motorbikes, and develop among adolescents a taste for technical creativity....

It is possible to cite numerous examples of management, trade union organizations, Komsomol committees, and DOSAAF closely cooperating to resolve successfully questions of training draft and predraft young people in the countryside. This work was stepped up particularly following the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum. It was already possible to note an appreciable improvement in the activity of an overwhelming majority of primary rural defense collectives, an increase in the scale and improvement in the quality of the training of mechanics, and an increase in the numbers of trainers and instructors for rural technical sports clubs. But this reorganization is as yet progressing only slowly.

KGB BORDER GUARD CONFERENCE ATTENDANCE LIST

PM171607 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Feb 83 Second Edition p 3

[Colonel V. Melnichuk report: "Guarding the Motherland's Borders"]

[Text] A conference of secretaries of USSR KGB border guard party organizations opened in Moscow 16 February.

The conference was addressed by Army General V.A. Matrosov, chief of the USSR KGB border guard. He stressed that the party Central Committee and Soviet Government are showing tireless concern to further intensify the protection of the Soviet land's borders. A vivid manifestation of that concern was provided by the adoption by the seventh session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the USSR law "on the USSR state border," which marks a new stage in Border Guards' life and work.

The report on Major General V.S. Ivanov, chief of the USSR KGB border guard Troops Political Directorate, and the speeches by participants in the conference stressed the need for the further enhancement of activeness, initiative and principledness in the work of pimary party organizations; their increased influence on all aspects of troops' life and service; and the fulfillment of the tasks arising from the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum, and the USSR law "on the USSR state border."

Participating in the conference's work are Army General G.K. Tsinev, first deputy chairman of the USSR KGB; N.S. Perun, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; N.Ye. Chelnokov and S.G. Arutyunyan, chiefs of sectors of CPSU Central Committee sections; A.V. Zhuganov, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; V.P. Pirozhkov, deputy chairman of the USSR KGB; Maj Gen A.I. Makunin, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate's party organizational Work Directorate, and the border guards' leading command and political personnel.

The conference will continue its work 17 February.

MOSCOW GARRISON BRIEFED ON RED ARMY ANNIVERSARY

PM171501 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Feb 83 Second Edition p 5

[Unattributed report: "Instructional Report"]

[Text] On 4 February Moscow CPSU Gorkom and the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate gave an instructional report for lecturers, speakers, leaders of agitation collectives, and groups of information workers as well as political workers of Moscow garrison military units and establishments which was devoted to the 65th anniversary of the Soviet Armed Forces.

The report was delivered by Colonel General M.G. Sobolev, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.